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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture to present items of interest to agriculture and to agricultural workers. Views and opinions in these items are not necessarily approved by the Department.

Vol. LXXIX, No. 21

Section 1

October 29, 1940.

NEW COTTON CORD

RAISES TIRE LIFE

From Memphis, a New York Times dispatch, October 29, says that a new cotton tire cord with "300 percent longer flexing life than the best conventional cord of the same gauge size" has been announced by the National Cotton Council as cotton's answer to the challenge of rayon in the heavy-duty truck and bus tire field. Laboratory findings show that, in addition to its flexing properties, the new cord has a 35 percent higher breaking strength than the best conventional cord, and very low sensitivity to both heat and moisture.

BRITISH STIMULATE

WOOL EXPORTS

From London, October 28, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that the new wartime fashion of organizing special non-profit companies to stimulate export trade has spread to the wool trade. It is disclosed that a "National Wool Export Corporation" will be established with an annual income of 50,000 pounds sterling, derived from a proposed levy on raw wool.

RUSSIA CURBS

FOOD BUYING

From Moscow, October 28, the AP says that limitations on buying of bread, butter, meat, potatoes and other foodstuffs went into force there on Monday. There were no ration cards nor formal announcement, but signs appeared warning persons that those who tried to increase their purchases by going to the same store twice in one day would be subject to fines.

INVASION OF GREECE

CUTS SHIPPING

The New York Journal of Commerce, October 29, says that the invasion of Greece by Italian forces Monday further depleted the already small tonnage of free shipping by putting Greece's 1,500,000 tons of merchant ships in the belligerent category, leaving less than eight percent of the world's total ocean-going tonnage available for charter on belligerent routes.

WHITE OPPOSES

FOOD TO EUROPE

A Christian Science Monitor dispatch, October 28, says that William Allen White, in defining the policy of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, declared Monday that the U. S. could not afford to feed people who are engaged in producing the means of threatening her safety.

Bank Loans
Advance Again

The AP, October 29, says that the Federal Reserve Board announced Monday that banks had extended recent broad increases in commercial; industrial and agricultural loans through the fourth consecutive week. In 101 leading cities, the gain in the week ended October 23 was \$24,000,000. In the last four weeks, the gain in these cities has amounted to \$171,000,000, and brought the total of business loans in these centers to \$4,746,000,000.

Stamp Plan
Extensions

Secretary Wickard Monday announced the extension of the Cotton Stamp Plan to Pine Bluff, and the rest of Jefferson County, Arkansas, and the extension of the Food Stamp Plan to the city of Lynn, Massachusetts.

Fla., La., Sugar
Rates Announced

The Sugar Division of the AAA Monday announced the fair and reasonable prices for the 1940 crop of Louisiana and Florida sugarcane to be paid by processors, who as producers, apply for conditional payments under the Sugar Act of 1937. The rates for the Louisiana crop are the same as in 1939, with two minor modifications. In the case of the Florida crop an increased rate of about 22 cents per ton of sugarcane established by the one grower-processor operating in that State has been approved.

Reports Rise
In Lung Cancer

The AP, October 26, says that Dr. Alton Ochsner, of Tulane University, reported to the American College of Surgeons in Chicago that he has found evidence that cancer of the lung has increased to first place as the site of human malignancy, and added that his studies indicated that cigarette smoking might be the cause of the rise.

Urges U.S. To Buy
Argentine Beef

"O. V. Battles, prominent Washington and Iowa stockman, has urged that a limited quota of Argentine fresh beef be allowed on the American market for a month or two at the peak of the Argentine marketing season, as a means of stimulating trade in our manufactured goods which the Argentines wish to buy, but cannot because of unfavorable trade balances." (Oregon Farmer, October 24.)

Says AAA Pacts
Raise Milk Cost

Food Field Reporter, October 28, says that W. A. Wentworth, of the Borden Milk Company, told the International Milk Dealers' convention in Atlantic City that distributors cost of milk in cities where federal milk marketing agreements are effective averaged 6/10 of a cent per quart higher than in non-price fixed areas. Figures, he said, were for the period January 1, 1938 to August 31, 1940. "This greater cost resulted in a price to the consumer nearly 2/3 of a cent higher per quart in the cities where price control was in effect," Wentworth said.

Moline Rural-Urban Conference In *Prairie Farmer*, October 19, Gladys Blair reports on the recent Rural-Urban Conference at Moline, Illinois, which was attended by seventy-five delegates representing a cross-section of America's consumer, producer and labor groups. Sponsored by the University of Illinois, in cooperation with the USDA, this conference represented an attempt to analyze through discussion some of the problems facing America today.

Nazis Seek New Leather Sources *Hide, Leather and Shoes*, October 19, says that the American Consulate at Leipzig, Germany, reports that experiments have been conducted in Saxony to tan into leather certain portions of cattle stomachs. The farding bag (rumen) is said to be particularly suited for this purpose. It is claimed that the leather produced from this material is softer than sole leather and somewhat similar to the leather produced from sheepskins.

To Help Improve Ohio Swiss Cheese *Hoard's Dairyman*, October 25, says that R. R. Farrar, of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, has been appointed to represent the Bureau in its cooperative program with the Ohio Agricultural Extension Service to improve the quality of Ohio Swiss cheese. From his headquarters at Sugarcreek he will make periodic visits to the cooperative factories to assist the cheesemakers in diagnosing their problems and in using a scientific procedure to insure a higher percentage of high-grade cheese.

Magazine Features Corn In honor of the National Corn Husking Contest, Scott County, Iowa, October 27-30, the October 19 issue of *Wallaces' Farmer* is dedicated to the subject of corn. Ten feature articles are devoted to the subject, covering everything from the history of corn in America to new hybrids that have been developed recently.

Potato Club In New Hampshire In *Better Crops With Plant Food*, October, Ford S. Prince, of the New Hampshire Experiment Station, writes on "Potato Growing Trends." Mr. Prince tells of the New Hampshire 300-bushel Potato Club, which was started by the Extension Service as an honor club for men who produced good yields of potatoes, as well as to permit county agents and extension specialists to follow the methods practiced by growers in producing these yields.

USDA Man Writes On Pine Grafting In the *Journal of Forestry*, October, N. T. Mirov, of the California Forest and Range Experiment Station (Maintained by the USDA at Berkeley in cooperation with the University of California), writes on tests that have been conducted in grafting pine trees. Mr. Mirov's experiments indicate that grafting as a method of vegetative propagation of pines has definite possibilities in forest research work.

Expects Much
From Committee

In the New Republic, October 14, Stuart Chase writes on "Pan American Defense." Mr. Chase predicted his article on the Havana Conference last July, and the appointment of the Inter-American Economic Committee to act not only on surpluses, but on investments, loans, finance, currency, foreign exchange and the development of new industries. "It was to examine the possibility of using surplus foodstuffs to break the paradox of plenty and improve standards of living, including public health and nutrition. I was told at Havana, by those who ought to know, that we may expect some bold and far reaching proposals from this committee before the year is out."

Says Axis Made
Tactical Blunder

Commonweal, October 18, says that the Axis powers have left a huge opening for U. S. propoganda or plain facts in Latin America. The offer made by the three powers to the U. S. for control over the Americas will not be relished by the other sovereign nations of this hemisphere. "After this ambiguous offer, the Axis should have difficulty painting its regard for South America and its altruistic purpose to balk Yankee imperialism south of the border."

New Surplus
Solution?

Newsweek, October 28, says that Graham Patterson, publisher of the Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife has originated a new scheme to help prevent price breaks in surplus farm commodities: The Farm Journal collects data on surpluses from the USDA and private sources and reports it, listed by steaks, at regular intervals to a cooperating group of big farm produce buyers such as restaurants, railroads, and companies with employe dining rooms. These firms then can buy up surpluses at advantageous prices, and, at the same time, steady the market.

Oiticica Oil
In Brazil

In Foreign Agriculture, October, Philip Leonard Green, Associate Economist, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, writes on the production of oiticica oil in Brazil. The foreword says: "In view of the possible blocking of our Far Eastern trade routes as a result of the war, the question of whether the U. S. could meet its requirements of tung oil.... becomes of interest. In this connection the production of Brazilian oiticica oil, with its excellent drying qualities, has become of increasing importance. Since 1935 it has come to be accepted for many uses for which tung oil was formerly believed indispensable."

Carotene Helps In
Pork Production

Successful Farming, November, says that 1940 feeding experiments at the Oklahoma A. and M. College show that carotene can reduce the cost of producing pork more than a cent per pound where a ration of ground barley, tankage and cottonseed meal is fed. It makes little difference whether the carotene is fed in dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal, ground alfalfa hay, or in a commercial carotene supplement, records of the experiment indicate.

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 22

Section 1

October 30, 1940.

USDA GETS LATIN

AMERICAN DIVISION

Agricultural cooperation with the South and Central American republics will be furthered by a new division in the USDA, it was announced today. The new Division of Latin-American Agriculture is a part of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, of which Leslie A. Wheeler is director. The division -- under the general supervision of Assistant Director Earl N. Bressman, who until recently was scientific adviser to former Secretary Wallace -- will coordinate all phases of the program for encouraging production of crops that complement those of the United States, and in particular rubber. Included in this program are field investigations of the Bureau of Plant Industry and other science bureaus, the loan program of the Export-Import Bank, and the interchange of agricultural experts and scientists between the Americas.

BRITISH CUT

COTTON QUOTA

The New York Journal of Commerce, October 30, says that British quotas for private importations of American cotton will be reduced "to a mere trickle" in November, under an order of the cotton controller, cabled from England Tuesday, which reduces the amount that may be shipped next month to 7,500 bales. Meanwhile, shipments of barter cotton are being stepped up sharply, although Liverpool remains uncertain in regard to plans for release of such cotton to spinners in Lancashire.

LATIN CHIEFS

END U.S. TOUR

The Washington Post, October 30, says that the chiefs of staff and aides of 10 Latin American countries, who have just completed a 4,000-mile inspection tour of U.S. defenses, arrived in Washington Tuesday, "pleased with the good will and mutual defense value of their journey." General Rigoberto Reyes, of Nicaragua, made assurances that all the Latin Americans joined him in gratitude for the visit in a manner "beyond the power of verbal expression."

SEPT. MILK SALES

SLIGHTLY UP

The AP, October 29, says that daily average sales of fluid milk during September increased 0.77 percent over the same period a year ago, according to reports from leading distributors in 136 U.S. markets to the Milk Industry Foundation. The September daily average sales totaled 6,428,832 quarts.

British Tighten
Price Control

From London, October 29, the CTPS says that the British government Tuesday extended its price-control system to include lemons and onions. The retail price of lemons will be fixed at 6 pence, 1/2 penny a pound (about 10-1/2 cents), while onions will be controlled with a maximum of 4 pence, 1/2 penny a pound (about 7 cents). Recently lemons have been selling as high as 10 pence each (about 16 cents) and onions up to 1 shilling, 4 pence a pound (about 26 cents).

Says Cotton Men
Oppose USDA Policy

Clarence L. Linz, in the New York Journal of Commerce, October 30, says that "spokesmen for cotton groups in the South are declaring for a clean sweep of the programs instituted by former Secretary Wallace, charging that if New Deal farm policies are permitted to continue to operate during the next four years, the U.S. will not be producing as much as one-third of the world's cotton by 1944." Mr. Linz says that principal opposition appears to be coming from Texas, "where state agricultural officials are extremely critical of the Administration, but it was learned here that such sentiment is spreading to other cotton-producing states." Named in this opposition are Peter Molyneaux, of Dallas, and J. E. McDonald, State Commissioner of Agriculture for Texas.

Md. Tobacco
Sales Increase

A Baltimore dispatch to the Washington Star, October 29, says that sales and receipts of Maryland leaf tobacco increased slightly on the Baltimore market during the last week. Prices remained about steady.

Oct. Farm Prices
Rise 2 Points

The general level of prices received by farmers in mid-October at local markets throughout the country was 2 points higher than a month earlier, the Agricultural Marketing Service reported Tuesday. At 99 percent of the 1909-14 average, the index was also 2 points higher than a year ago. The per unit exchange value of farm products -- the ratio of prices received to prices paid, interest, and taxes -- advanced 2 points during the month to 78, and in mid-October was also 2 points higher than a year earlier. Prices paid by farmers for commodities bought, interest, and taxes held steady from September 15 to October 15 at 127 percent of the 1910-14 average. The grain price index at 80 in mid-October was up 3 points from mid-September; and dairy and poultry product prices showed a rise of 5 and 8 points, respectively, or about the usual seasonal increase.

New Lard Trading
Regulation

The National Provisioner, October 26, says that a new regulation prohibiting trading in lard futures during the last seven days of the month in which deliveries are to be made was passed at a recent meeting of directors of the Chicago Board of Trade. The regulation becomes effective in all lard contracts for delivery after November 30.

Nov. 1-30 Stamp
Foods Announced

The official list of surplus foods available to families taking part in the Food Order Stamp Plan for the period November 1 through November 30 was announced today by the Department of Agriculture. These are foods which can be obtained with the blue surplus food stamps at local stores in all Stamp Plan areas. Fresh grapefruit, fresh cabbage, and onions (except green onions) have been added to the national list of surplus foods for the November 1-30 period. All nationally listed surplus foods available to Stamp Plan participants during the October 1-31 period will be continued for the month of November. The complete list of nationally designated blue stamp foods for November is: Grapefruit, cabbage, onions (except green onions), Irish potatoes, apples, pears, oranges, butter, raisins, rice, pork lard, all pork (except that cooked or packed in metal or glass containers), corn meal, shell eggs, dried prunes, hominy grits, dry edible beans, wheat flour, and whole wheat (Graham) flour.

Stamp Plan
Extensions

Secretary Wickard Tuesday announced the extension of the food stamp plan to include Chautauqua County, Kansas, and the following Utah counties: Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Grand, San Juan, Summit, Uintah, Utah and Wasatch.

BPI To Sponsor
Patio Exhibit

Easter lilies blooming in November, four-leaf clovers, cotton stalks with open bolls, giant bamboos and sugarcane 15 feet tall, will all be used to portray some of the highlights of the work of the Bureau of Plant Industry in the patio of the Administration Building of the Department beginning November 4. The exhibit will continue for the remainder of the month. Throughout the exhibit living plants will be used to illustrate plant nutrition, introduction and breeding.

Walnut Program
Announced

The Surplus Marketing Administration announced Tuesday a diversion program for unshelled walnuts produced in California, Oregon and Washington during the 1940-41 crop year. Similar to walnut diversion programs operated during the past five marketing seasons, the 1940-41 program provides payments at the rate of 3-3/4 cents per pound for walnuts diverted or exported.

Brazilian Wants
Barter With U.S.

From Rio de Janeiro, October 28, a New York Times dispatch says that a Brazilian spokesman said recently that the time was ripe to reshape trade methods between Brazil and the U.S., intimating that Brazil would not be adverse to barter trading with the U.S. Such an arrangement, he said, would defeat the barter policy of the totalitarian countries and would release stocks now lying in warehouses in Latin American countries.

Weather
Report

According to the weekly weather and crop bulletin, the weather of the week was characterized by continued, mostly moderate to heavy, showers in the more western States and intensified drought in the Southeast where large areas have had very little rain during the last 2 months. The Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee had much less than half the normal rainfall in September and week after week has continued dry in October. In the Far West the additional moisture was helpful, with the rain covering most of California where it was needed. Many areas from the Lake region westward and also in the southern Plains and west Gulf sections had beneficial showers, which were especially helpful in the upper Mississippi Valley and parts of the lower Great Plains. However, the entire interior of the country needs additional heavy rains to replenish soil moisture, especially the subsoil; the necessity for hauling water for domestic use is still reported in many Central Valley localities. The week was generally favorable for outside operations, and farm work made good advance, except where too dry for plowing.

Says Latins Like
North America

The New York Herald-Tribune, October 27, says that Carlos Davila, former President of Chile, who has just returned to the U.S. from South America, said recently that, "for the first time in about a hundred years, the United States is genuinely popular with the 130,000,000 Latin Americans." Mr. Davila added that he thought that an inter-American economic system could be built up permanently.

Hog Research
Shows Progress

The Cedar Rapids Gazette, October 24, says that Jay L. Lush, geneticist in charge of the Iowa section of the six-state federal hog research project, has expressed satisfaction with progress of the experiment since it was initiated in 1937. It requires approximately five years to accomplish as much inbreeding of hogs as may be done with corn in one year, hence definite results not yet are available. Doctor Lush reports that some degeneration has come to light in connection with heavy inbreeding. An object of the project is to determine how far hog breeders may follow along the same road traveled so successfully in recent years by hybrid corn experimenters.

Argentine Hide
Shortage Expected

Hide, Leather and Shoes, October 26, says that elimination of some of Argentina's important European markets for meat may result in some shortage of hides from that country. Irving R. Glass, Defense Council economist, said that Argentine meat exports are an important factor in the country's hide supply, and that shipments of meat to the U. S., now under consideration, may aid tanners.

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 23

Section 1

October 31, 1940.

BRAZIL GETS EXPORT- IMPORT BANK LOAN

The AP, October 30, says that Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, announced Wednesday that the Bank of Brazil has been given a credit of \$25,000,000. Extended by the Export-Import Bank, it will be used to cover purchases in this country. The loan was arranged by Warren Lee Pierson on his recent South American tour.

BRAZIL BANS BEEF EXPORT

From Rio de Janeiro, October 30, a New York Times dispatch says that, faced with a shortage of meat in Rio de Janeiro, the Brazilian Government has embargoed exports of beef. According to authorities, a long, severe drought dried pastures and killed cattle. The main cause of the shortage is believed to be large beef exports to Europe.

PERU HOLDS OUT ON COFFEE DEAL

The New York Journal of Commerce, October 31, says that failure of Peru to give its assent to the proposed Pan American coffee quota agreement is believed to be delaying an elaboration of the plan to help the Latin American coffee producers hold their surpluses from the market by means of an Export-Import Bank loan. Peru, which does not supply more than 4,000 of the 15,000,000 bags of coffee annually consumed in the U.S., is the sole "hold-out," for whose approval of the plan the Inter American Economic Committee has been waiting for a month.

BRITISH WARSHIPS TO GET FREE BEEF FROM ARGENTINA

A New York Times dispatch from Buenos Aires, October 30, says that all British warships visiting Argentine ports in the future will be restocked with fresh meats free of charge, as the result of an offer made to the British Embassy by a committee of Argentine cattle growers. This committee has sent several shipments of free beef to England for British troops.

NAZIS CUT WHEAT DEMANDS

From Bucharest, October 30, the AP says that Germany has been reported to have agreed to cancellation of a considerable portion of her wheat contracts with Rumania because Rumania's crop is less than normal. In return, however, Berlin is said to have insisted on increased shipments of cattle, poultry, oats and corn, so that the actual tonnage of foodstuffs sent to Germany will at least equal the original quotas.

Kansas City To
Get Food Stamps

The USDA today announced that the Food Stamp Plan will be extended to Kansas City, Missouri, and the rest of Jackson County.

Corn Prices
Tumble

From Chicago, October 30, the AP says that large scale selling broke out in the corn pit Wednesday, lowering prices about two cents a bushel and unsettling the entire grain market. The break in corn carried futures quotations down about 5 cents from the highs established last week.

Houston Leads In
Cotton Export

The New York Journal of Commerce, October 31, says that Houston enjoys a substantial lead over other ports in the shipping of cotton, although its exports this season are far below those in the same period last year. Through the end of last week, Houston had exported 130,000 bales, or nearly half of the U.S. total of 300,000 bales for the period since August 1.

Bauman Wins
Cornhusking Bee

From Davenport, Iowa, October 30, the AP reports that Irving Bauman captured the seventeenth national cornhusking championship in a field of twenty one. Mr. Bauman had a net score of 46.71 bushels, topping the standing record of 42.5 bushels made in 1935.

More Clover Seed
Seen In Virginia

From Blacksburg, Virginia, the AP, October 30, says that S. F. Grubbs, secretary of the Virginia Crop Improvement Association, has reported that slow but definite progress is being made in persuading Virginia farmers to produce adapted red clover seed in larger quantities to help supply the more than \$1,000,000 a year demand for the seed in the State.

International
Soil Conservation

The September Bulletin of Agricultural Science and Practice, published in Rome by the International Institute of Agriculture, includes an article, "Different Aspects of Soil Conservation," which suggests that, through the intermediary of the Institute, international collaboration on the subject of soil conservation should be attained.

Rancidity And
Oxidation In
Fats and Oils

The National Provisioner, October 26, contains a detailed article on the symposium conducted at the recent convention of the American Oil Chemists Society on "Oxidation, Rancidity and Flavor Reversion of Fats and Oils." Included in the discussion are papers by Dr. H. A. Mattill, of the State University of Iowa; Mayne R. Coe, of the USDA; H.S. Olcott, of the Mellon Institute of Research; Dr. Frank C. Vibrans of the Institute of American Meat Packers; and a paper by J. E. Meyers, J.P. Kass and G. O. Burr, of the University of Minnesota.

Urges Tenant-

Purchase Expansion farms are available this year under the tenant-purchase program and 300 men have applied for these farms. This plainly indicates the need for expansion of the tenant-purchase program. What can be done in order to give Iowa tenants a chance to start buying farms? The next Congress could increase appropriations for loans of this type and the State of Iowa might add some of its own funds to the amount available for loans. Iowa also might adopt legislation breaking up big estates and taxing speculative gains on real estate in order to keep land prices at a point where new buyers could pay out on their farms. The present tenant-purchase program has helped a few hundred farmers and has shown what could be done on a larger scale if the State and the nation made use of the experience....." (Wallaces' Farmer, October 19.)

Fruit-VegetableFarmers' Co-op

In speaking of the national fruit and vegetable marketing cooperative, which is now being launched, an editorial in the New York Journal of Commerce, October 30, says: "There can be no doubt that the organization of fruit and vegetable growers and shippers along national lines, to help stabilize the marketing of such products and to promote their consumption, is a wholesome development. The fact that large distributors assist in the organization of such a cooperative does not impair its usefulness, unless it is found that such assistance is tantamount to domination."

Economics StudiedBy Miss. Unit

The New Orleans Times-Picayune, October 27, says that a series of studies in agricultural economics, especially in regard to tenancy, has been started in the Mississippi Delta under supervision of specialists of the Mississippi Experiment Station at State College. The initial study is regarding land tenure.

Cattle PriceResearch

The Dakota Farmer, October 19, says that W. L. Ettesvold, of the North Dakota Experiment Station, has been checking on the purchasing power of beef and dairy cattle in North Dakota during the period 1883-1940. He reports that the purchasing power in the past has run in cycles of from 14 to 16 years -- for 7 or 8 years cattle prices are on the up, so farmers are inclined to build up their herds; than for 7 or 8 years prices decline, and the tendency then is to diminish cattle numbers. Judging from price behaviors in the past, Mr. Ettesvold believes we are now within two years of peak prices, after which they will decline.

On Wise UseOf Fertilizers

In the Southern Florist and Nurseryman, October 25, E. R. Collins, of the North Carolina Experiment Station, writes on "Basic Principles Underlying Wise Use of Fertilizers." The article is an address which Prof. Collins delivered at the Charlotte convention of the Southern Nurseryman's Association meeting.

Minn. Strawberry
Mulching Tests

Successful Farming, November, says that the Minnesota Experiment Station now condemns both early and late mulching for strawberries, basing their advice on the results of a test started in the fall of 1939, and completed in greenhouse and laboratory during the past winter. An intermediate point is recommended for lowest mortality and highest vigor of plants. Mulching delayed sufficiently to expose plants to early, light frosts was proved definitely to serve in hardening the plants so that their vitality was greatly increased. Late October or very early November mulching normally was indicated in the experiment under Minnesota conditions.

New Fabric From
Rubber Substitute

Scientific American, November, says that the Goodyear Rubber Company has announced Pliosheen, a new fabric of innumerable uses, waterproofed with a coating of a synthetic rubber substitute which has most of the natural product's advantages without its disadvantages. Pliosheen fabrics, either of silk or rayon, are waterproof, odorless, tasteless, flame-resistant, and contain no rubber or oil. Lightweight Pliosheen fabrics are sheer and soft, but extremely durable, combining high soil-resistance with a facility for easy cleaning.

Magazine
Moves To U.S.

Chronica Botanica, a Dutch botanical magazine, is the first of its kind to "escape" from war-swept Europe and transplant itself on American soil. First published in the Netherlands as a year book, later as a bimonthly, it will be issued here every two weeks. The editor, Dr. Frans Verdoorn, a young botanist born in Holland, expects to maintain the international character of his journal by publishing articles not only in English but in Spanish, French, German and Italian. (Science Service)

Ultra-Violet Rays
Reduce Bacteria

Scientific American, November, says that Dr. H.C. Rentschler, Westinghouse research engineer, has announced that the use of ultra-violet rays to kill bacteria in water, milk, fruit juices and other liquids is proving successful in experiments which he is conducting. He said that "water used for pre-cooling of vegetables prior to shipment has been irradiated and the bacterial count reduced by 80 percent or more. Tests have shown, however, that milk and fruit juices allow only slight penetrations of the radiations, hence must be treated in thin films in order to achieve material reduction in bacterial count."

Outline Post-
War Farm Program

Country Gentleman, November, includes an article by Charles Custer Pickert and Ralph Berland Baerman on the farm program needed after the present European War. They outline a program, which is an outgrowth of the original McNary-Haugen principle. Messrs. Pickert and Baerman are the authors of the forthcoming book, "The Way Out For America."

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 24

Section 1

November 1, 1940.

DISMISSAL OF LEAF CO. CHARGES DENIED

From Lexington, Kentucky, an AP dispatch, October 31, says that Judge H. Church Ford in the U. S. District Court Thursday overruled a defense motion to dismiss Government accusations against the nation's major tobacco companies and numerous executives on charges of criminal monopoly and price fixing. Judge Ford said he would set the trial date on January 13.

BALKANS UNDERGO FOOD RESTRICTIONS

From Istanbul, a CTPS dispatch, October 31, says that Bulgaria, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Romania all have food shortage, but because Germany needs food. In all these countries there are three meatless days weekly and the population must eat a so-called national bread, made with many things besides wheat, to make wheat go further, and they must pay twice what they used to pay for wheat.

NEW CHEAP QUICK FREEZING MACHINE

From Austin, Texas, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch, October 21, says that University of Texas engineers have announced the invention of a new fruit and vegetable freezer to help Texas farmers preserve their produce for an all-year market. The machine can be built at the cost of \$500 for the small growers who have been dumping their fruits and vegetables on the market to avoid spoiling. The machine uses to advantage the ice crystals which have heretofore clogged freezing apparatus to baffle engineers experimenting with the immersion type of refrigeration.

OPINION ON SUGAR RULING

The New York Journal of Commerce, November 1, says that, in commenting on the USDA's ruling that refiners will not be permitted to melt excess quota sugar this year, Lowry & Co., say that, while the reasons for the changes have not been disclosed, "certain cynical trade observers have ascribed as a reason the desire of the USDA to justify its final quota. Other observers.....contend that it shows a frank and obvious desire on the part of the Secretary in effect to reduce the supply and to improve prices at the end of the year during the peak production of the domestic cane crops, and to assist all areas in marketing their unsold balances....."

BAE On '40-'41
Cotton Outlook

Present indications are that the total world supply of cotton for the current (1940-41) season will be about 50 million bales. Of this total, the supply of American cotton will be about 25 million bales. These totals are about the same as for last season but are much above average. The current season will make the fourth consecutive year of a total world supply of cotton close to 50 million bales and of American cotton close to 25 million bales. Prior to 1937 the total had never reached 45 million bales, and except for 1926 and 1931-33 the supply of American cotton had never exceeded 21 million bales.

The world's effective demand for cotton seems likely to be much less this season than last. If the British blockade continues in effect, world demand probably will be the weakest for several years. Practically all of continental Europe (excluding Russia), where in the 5 years ended July 1939 consumption of imported cottons averaged roughly 5 million bales including 2-1/2 million bales of America, is cut off from exporting countries by the British blockade. Furthermore, consumption prospects in Japan, China, and Great Britain are less favorable this season than last.

In view of world consumption prospects and present estimates of production, the world carry-over of all cotton on August 1, 1941 is likely to be materially larger than the 20-2/3 million bales in 1940 and somewhat larger than the record high of 22-3/4 million in 1938. The 1941 world carry-over of American cotton may approach or even exceed the 1939 peak of more than 14 million bales. All but about 1 million bales or less of the American cotton carried over is likely to be in the United States and most of it owned or held as collateral by the United States Government.

Welles Lauds Good
Neighbor Policy

The Washington Star, October 30, says that Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, warned that any departure from the "good neighbor" policy by this Government would destroy "the whole fabric of inter-American relations so vitally necessary to the highest interests of every one of our peoples." Opening a series of Latin American lectures sponsored by a group of Washington clubwomen, Mr. Welles described all the American republics as "equal partners in a friendly partnership."

Feeding Urea To
Dairy Cattle

The Dupont Agricultural News Letter, September-October, includes a resume of the experiments that have been conducted at the University of Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station since 1936 to determine whether cattle can utilize urea for part of their requirements of protein nitrogen.

New Remedy For
Apple Scab

In Country Gentleman, November, F. J. Keilholz, of the University of Illinois, says that Illinois and Indiana Experiment Station scientists have been working recently on a cure for apple scab, which causes growers more losses than any other one disease. A new method of attack consists of spraying the "floor" of the apple orchard in early spring -- March or April-- with a chemical known as elgetol, a sodium salt of dinitro-ortho-cresol in a penetrating agent. Elgetol seems to have no permanently injurious aftereffects on the soil.

Michigan Develops
New Spanish Onion

Successful Farming, November, says that the nearest thing to a sprout-proof Spanish Onion has been developed by the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station after ten years of continuous selection. It has been named the Michigan State Spanish Onion and is particularly adapted to Midwestern growing conditions.

Hemp Substitute
From Banana Skins

Scientific American, November, says that the Formosa Development Company, a Japanese organization, reportedly has succeeded in producing a hemp substitute from banana skins. The concern plans to install 500 sets of a special fiber-extracting machine with which it hopes to produce 4,000,000 pounds of the substitute annually.

Use Sugar Cane
Bedding For Cows

The November Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife says that sugar cane bedding for poultry and dairy cattle is selling fast this fall, since European peat moss is almost unavailable. The bedding made from shredded Louisiana cane ranked first in seven out of ten tests on bedding for dairy cattle recently conducted at the New Jersey Experiment Station.

Pink Bollworm
War Progressing

The Progressive Farmer, November, says that J. E. McDonald, in charge of the Federal pink bollworm control work in Texas, reported to the State-Wide Cotton Committee of Texas that there has been no further spread from the South Texas infestation in 1940 discovered up to this date, and in addition, the infestation as it was in 1939 has been reduced.

New Soil
Moisture Meter

In Country Gentleman, November, A. J. Patch of Ohio State University, says that Prof. L. D. Bayer and Byron T. Shaw, of the University, have perfected a soil moisture meter that measures moisture and percentages quickly and accurately. The apparatus is constructed so that the part in contact with the soil can remain there permanently. When a determination is wanted, the portable meter is attached to the unit in the soil and the percentage of soil moisture is shown on a calibrated scale.

New Social Order
And Agriculture

The Ecclesiastical Review, October, includes an article on "Pius XI's New Social Order and Agriculture," by Edgar Schmiedeler, of Catholic University. Doctor Schmiedeler says that one can readily see, in the County Agricultural Associations, "something in the nature of a self-governing economic group system for the American farmer. Democratizing institutions are provided by means of which he can participate actively in the formation of agricultural policies and in the administration of public programs. While the government may rightly be said to play a considerable part insofar as leadership is concerned, the farm group itself has genuine power of action, if only it chooses to exert itself and use it." One finds "a co-partnership between government and group that respects the rights of the individual and at the same time provides sufficient integrating and co-ordinating power to assure the attainment of the end of economic life....."

Strip Planting
For Flood Control

In the Journal of Forestry, October, C. H. Diebold, of the Allegheny Forest Experiment Station, writes on "Strip Planting for Flood Control." Mr. Diebold says that floods have caused tremendous damage in the territory represented by the Allegheny Section of the Society of American Foresters. For example, the March, 1936, flood in Pennsylvania alone caused physical and direct flood losses estimated at 212 million dollars. Although man cannot prevent floods such as that of March 1936, he can, to a great extent, take measures to minimize their effects.

FCA Head Writes
On Farm Co-ops

In News for Farmer Cooperatives, October, A. G. Black, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, writes on "The Banks for Co-ops and Agricultural Cooperation." Mr. Black says, in part: "In our own country a heavy demand on raw materials will be an inevitable accompaniment to a program to speed our national defenses. In making those defenses more secure, the farmer, the farm and the farm cooperative are bulwarks of security."

Bacteria Makes
Molasses Alcohol

A species of fermentation-producing bacteria isolated by a bacteriologist at the University of Wisconsin, is now used to convert molasses into butyl alcohol at a new plant in Puerto Rico. This organism was found in soil on the Wisconsin campus. Because it was isolated from Madison soil, and because it is believed to be a new species, it is called Clostridium Madisonii. The strain is said to be efficient in converting such carbohydrate materials as molasses into butyl alcohol, a product widely used in industry.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 25

Section 1

November 4, 1940.

WICKARD SPEAKS TO WISCONSIN FARMERS

Secretary Wickard spoke, on Friday night, to the annual convention of the Wisconsin Farmers Union at Eau Claire, on the subject, "Dairying and the Farm Program."

COFFEE QUOTA PLAN COMPLETED

The New York Journal of Commerce, November 4, says that complete agreement has been reached by the representatives of Latin and South American coffee producing countries on the proposed quota plan of supplying the American market with coffee. Copies of the agreement have been cabled back to the respective Governments by the representatives who have been meeting on the plan for several weeks and they are now awaiting instructions before signing the pact.

NEW DIFFICULTIES FACE FOREIGN TRADE

The New York Journal of Commerce, November 4, says that the National Foreign Trade Council, in reviewing the foreign trade of the U.S. in the first year of the present war, pointed out Sunday that American experiences in the previous war provide no reliable guide to the difficulties that now confront traders. The conditions prevailing at the outbreak of the war in 1914 and during the first year of that conflict differ in some important respects from those existing throughout September, 1939- to August 1940, the review emphasizes.

CHEMURGIC HEAD OUTLINES WORK

From Detroit, November 3, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that delegates to the forty-seventh annual meeting of the Michigan Association of Farmers Clubs heard Dr. H. E. Barnard, research director of the National Farm Chemurgic Council, describe results of chemurgic research that promise to revolutionize agricultural marketing and industrial manufacture. Farm commodities, he said, are destined to be evaluated upon a different basis as new industrial uses are found for them.

WHEAT LOANS TOTAL 235,889,340 BU.

Wheat loans through October 29, 1940, totaled 235,889,340 bushels valued at \$169,400,671.10, the Commodity Credit Corporation announced today. Loans for the same period in the 1939 program totaled 147,107,324 valued at \$103,241,544.65.

BAE Reports Big
Farm Production

The BAE reported today: Farmers are bringing to a close another year of abundant production, prices of farm products have averaged higher this year to date than in 1939, cash farm income for 1940 -- estimated at 9 billion dollars -- is the second largest since 1929. The Bureau said that domestic demand for farm products continues good, and is expected to increase in 1941. In best position are farmers producing chiefly for the domestic market. Exports continue to decline as continental European markets have been cut off by war blockades. United States exports of farm products will continue to be small through 1941.

Plans for 1941 farm production are now being made, with prospects that the total output of agricultural products will be about the same as in 1940. Favorable price and income outlook for 1941 is contingent, the Bureau said, upon maintenance of current agricultural adjustments by farmers in order to obtain maximum benefits from increased domestic demand. Supplies of food, feed and fibers are fully adequate for current needs plus carry-overs.

Sugarcane Crop
Within Limit

The Sugar Division of the AAA announced Friday that sugar production from the 1940 crop in the mainland cane area will not exceed 505,000 short tons, raw value. This determination has been made in accordance with an amendment to the Sugar Act of 1937, approved October 10, 1940, which provides that Louisiana and Florida growers with acreage in excess of their 1940 allotments can qualify for Federal sugar payments on the 1940 crop if it is first determined that production in that area will not exceed 505,000 short tons.

Record '39-'40
Soybean Exports

United States exports of soybeans, soybean oil, and soybean meal during the 1939-40 marketing season (October-September) were the highest on record, according to Foreign Crops and Markets. The large exports are attributed to the unusual European demand and to the record 1939 domestic crop. Because of war conditions, however, it is believed that exports of soybeans and meal during the 1940-41 season will be insignificant and that soybean oil exports will be substantially below the 1939-40 level. Exports as beans were 10,949,000 bushels in 1939-40 compared with 4,401,000 bushels a year earlier.

SMA To Buy Lard
And Oil Shortening

The Department of Agriculture today announced plans to buy cottonseed oil shortening and pork lard for distribution purposes. Authorization to make purchases of both products was granted the Surplus Marketing Administration by Acting Secretary of Agriculture Paul H. Appleby.

5 USDA Units Get
Defense Rating

Five units in the USDA have been designated as "defense agencies" as a result of recent rulings by the U. S. Civil Service Commission. They are: the Rural Electrification Administration, the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations and the Land Acquisition and Cartographic divisions of the Soil Conservation Service. Defense agencies have priority rights in drawing personnel from the Civil Service lists and are permitted to take employees from other agencies not designated as "defense" units, providing the employee and the Civil Service Commission agree.

British Tobacco
Stocks Sufficient

Total stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the United Kingdom at the beginning of the present marketing year (July 1, 1940), about 435,000,000 pounds, were near two years' requirements, according to Foreign Crops and Markets. Although about 108,000,000 pounds below the record July 1, 1939 carryover of 543,000,000 pounds, these stocks were about equal to the average for the same date during the 5-year period 1934-38. About 281,000,000 pounds of the stocks on hand at the beginning of the current marketing year were American tobacco. Empire leaf made up most of the balance.

N.Y. Gets New Milk
Distribution Plan

The Surplus Marketing Administration Friday announced approval of a milk distribution program to enlarge markets for New York milkshed dairy farmers by encouraging the consumption of fluid milk among 92,000 New York City families on relief in which there are children under 16 years old. Eligible persons under the program, which is authorized for the period ending June 30, 1941, would exchange five-cent milk coupons for milk at retail stores.

French Textile
Industry Stops

War in Europe has virtually paralyzed the cotton textile industry in France, according to Foreign Crops and Markets. Before the war, France was the second best European market for U. S. cotton. A few cotton mills in "occupied" France resumed operations recently, but stocks are estimated sufficient for only 3 months of 24-hour weeks. Most mills in northern France have been idle for some time. Only a small part of the French cotton textile industry is in "unoccupied" areas. Supplies there of raw cotton, if sparingly used, may last for some time. Reports to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations say that nearly all cotton stocks in ports of "occupied" France at the time of the invasion in June were either seized by Germany, or destroyed by fire.

BAE On Vegetable
Situation

The harvest of late potatoes and truck crops is being completed and large quantities are moving into storage for fall and winter marketing. Market prices are at about the seasonal low level for the year, but have shown some tendency to rise in recent weeks. This tendency, particularly for truck crops, probably will become more pronounced during the next 2 months. The outlook for winter supplies includes prospects for larger storage supplies than a year earlier of potatoes, cabbage, carrots, and celery, but smaller supplies of onions and sweetpotatoes. Supplementing these storage supplies are probable larger supplies of fall and winter snap beans, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, kale, and spinach produced in the South and California. (BAE.)

The Trade Of
The Americas

In Economist (London, September 28) an article on the trade of the Americas discusses competition between Great Britain, Japan, and the United States for Latin American markets opened up by the European war.

Says Belgian Food
Supply Is Lowest

In the Boston Herald, October 27, John D. Black, Harvard economics professor and economic consultant of the USDA, writes on "How Food Supply May Affect War's Outcome." Doctor Black says that, of all the European countries, Belgium probably is faced with the worst prospects. Her present bread rations are very low, but even these cannot be maintained without shipments from somewhere. The rations of fats and oils, fresh milk and eggs will also need to be cut. And thus far, all of the grain shipped up from the Danube region has not got past Germany, and the surplus meat and livestock products of the other low countries have moved in the other direction.

1939 Census Of
Meat Products

The Butchers' Advocate, October 30, publishes the preliminary returns of the Census of Manufacturers for 1939, revealing that more meat was handled by packers in 1939 than in 1937, but that there was a five percent decline in the reported value of meat products. The figures of the production and value of all meat products, according to the census, are given.

E.I. Bank
Loan Act

Commenting on the Export-Import bank loan act, Western Farm Life for October 15 says it is "a very plain, naked declaration that we are to make loans to South American interests to stimulate production of their products, regardless of whether or not they compete with ours."

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 26

Section 1

November 5, 1940.

BURLEY QUOTA RULES APPROVED

Marketing quota regulations for the 1940-41 Burley tobacco marketing year have been approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, the AAA announced Monday. Recent amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 simplifying and strengthening the tobacco marketing quota provisions are brought into effect on Burley tobacco for the first time through these regulations. Marketing quotas for the 1940 crop, on which the regulations are applicable, were voted by Burley growers a year ago. The regulations which are the same as those now in effect for flue-cured tobacco, were developed on the basis of recommendations of farmer, warehouse and dealer representatives, AAA officials pointed out.

NO PRIORITIES PLAN FOR CONSUMER GOODS

From Washington, November 4, a New York Herald Tribune dispatch says that the National Defense Advisory Commission has not invoked priorities in the consumer-goods field, and has no intention of doing so unless an emergency, not now anticipated, develops, according to the Retailers' Advisory Committee.

BUTTER FUTURES HIT NEW HIGHS

From Chicago, November 4, the AP says that butter futures on the mercantile exchange rose Monday to new seasonal highs on gain about 1/4 cent a pound. All futures contracts advanced to 29.45 cents a pound, December rising to the best level since 1937.

BUSINESS LOANS INCREASE FURTHER

The AP, November 4, says the Federal Reserve Board Monday credited defense industries with the fifth straight weekly gain in commercial, industrial and agricultural loans. In 101 leading cities, the gain in the week ended October 30 was \$27,000,000. The largest gain was \$9,000,000 in New York City.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR HEARING

The Sugar Division of the AAA announced today that a public hearing will be held in Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, on November 14, 1940, to receive evidence on labor rates for the 1941 crop of Hawaiian sugarcane, and on prices to be paid for cane of that crop purchased by processors who as producers apply for conditional payments.

Staff Moves Into
New Western Lab

The staff of the Western Regional Laboratory for research on Utilization of Farm Products today moved from temporary quarters in Berkeley, California, into the new building at Albany which is across the Bay from San Francisco. Actual experimental work in the new laboratory will be started soon. This is the second of the four regional laboratories to be occupied. At the outset, the Western Laboratory staff will do research on: apples, alfalfa, fruits, potatoes, poultry products and byproducts, vegetables and wheat.

Cincinnati
Milk Referendum

An amended marketing agreement will be submitted to milk handlers in the Cincinnati, Ohio, marketing area, and a referendum will be conducted among producers on amendments to a Federal order embodying the provisions of the amended agreement, the Surplus Marketing Administration announced Monday. The amendments would temporarily increase producer prices above prices now being paid and would make other changes.

Charlotte To Get
Cotton Stamps

Secretary Wickard announced Monday that the Cotton Stamp Plan will be extended to Charlotte, North Carolina, and the rest of Mecklenburg

County.

SMA Gets Milk From
DPMA For Relief

The Department of Agriculture today announced that the Surplus Marketing Administration will receive 2,360,000 pounds of dry skim milk from the Dairy Products Marketing Association, Inc., for donation to State welfare agencies for relief distribution.

Crossbreeds Make
Better Broilers

The American Egg and Poultry Review, October, says that Dr. Morley A. Jull, head of the poultry department, University of Maryland, has announced that experiments conducted at the University have shown that crossbreeding stimulates growth and increases efficiency in broiler production. Crossbred chickens produced by matings of Barred Plymouth Rock males and New Hampshire females required on the average three-quarters of a pound less of feed to produce a 3-pound broiler than either purebred Barred Rock or New Hampshire broilers.

Orchard Spray Not
Bad For Vegetables

The Utah Farmer, October 25, says that experiments at the Oregon Experiment Station allay the fear that vegetables grown on land which has been heavily charged with orchard spray might become dangerously poisonous. The data so far accumulated indicate that, although there are distinct differences in amounts of lead, arsenic and copper in vegetables grown on sprayed and unsprayed soil, those differences are not great enough to be of serious significance.

Vitamin B Vital
To Good Health

Dr. Norman Jolliffe, of the New York University College of Medicine, told members of the American Dietetic Association recently that "the average American consumes too little vitamin B for grade A health." Lack of the vitamin, which occurs in such foods as milk and eggs, whole grains, liver, and some other meats and fresh vegetables, is held responsible for a variety of ills, including some cases of neurasthenia, pellagra, an eye malady, and a nervous disease which, until recently, was 100% fatal. (Science Service.)

Economic
Invasion

Invasion is a broad word and methods of invasion are many, an editorial in the Pathfinder (October 26) says in part. A totalitarian triumph in Europe, though it might not result in an immediate military attack on the Americas, would certainly result in efforts to "strangle us slowly" by economic invasion. There would also be an ideological attack -- an assault of ideas designed to alienate the countries of the Western Hemisphere from each other.

Grain Sorghum
Research

In the Weekly Kansas City Star, October 29, A. D. Jackson, of Texas A. and M. College, writes on grain sorghum research and its contribution to the development of profitable types.

Chicago Gets Paper
Milk Bottle

Food Field Reporter, October 28, says that milk in paper containers may legally be sold in the city of Chicago, following a decision by Federal Judge Woodward that paper containers are "standard bottles" within meaning of Chicago's ordinance and that they are wholly sanitary.

Hybrid Corn Called
Important Advance

The Davenport Democrat, October 29, quotes from a new book, "Iowa Old and New" by John Ely Briggs, of the University of Iowa, as follows: "The studies of Henry A. Wallace led to the development of hybrid corn. He learned that crossing two inbred varieties would increase the yield. The method is a careful application of the known rules of heredity. In 1925 hybrid corn won the yield test against all other varieties and has continued to excel in production ever since. Agricultural Experiment Stations have discovered many good inbreds, and seed companies are selling more and more hybrid corn. This is the most important advance since the white men have been raising Indian maize."

Prevents Holly
Defoliation

Science, November 1, says that workers at the Oregon Experiment Station have found that the defoliation of holly sprays and wreaths during shipment at Christmas time may be prevented by spraying or dipping the holly in a naphthaleneacetic acid previous to shipment.

Soil Erosion
In Mississippi

In the Conservationist, October, Edith Taylor writes on "Soil Erosion in Mississippi." Miss Taylor says that erosion is Mississippi's number one problem now and adds that, "if we start now, within twenty years we can secure reasonable control of erosion, and then in the next generation the land will have regained much of its lost richness...."

Want More Gov't.
Freezing Stations

"Many frozen food processors in the Midwest and East are complaining of the lack of Governmental freezing experimental stations east of the Mississippi. Several now exist on the West Coast, and, while several colleges operate excellent experiment stations, few Government projects exist in the East." (Quick Frozen Foods, October.)

USDA Men Write
For Journal

The October Journal of Economic Entomology includes articles by several USDA scientists. Among these is an article on "Peanut Oil in Derris Dust Mixtures Against the Pea Aphid" by T. E. Bronson and J.E. Dudley, Jr., of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. F. W. Poos, of the same bureau, has contributed "The Locust Leaf Miner as a Pest of Soybean."

Sources Of
Raw Materials

Look for rapid military and economic developments in the hemisphere defense program, says Washington Bulletin in Business Week (October 19). The Reynolds Metals Company deal to buy Brazilian bauxite is only one of a number of pending deals to draw on South America for increasing quantities of raw materials.

Canada's Bacon
Surplus Falling

The National Provisioner, October 26, says that Canada's bacon surplus is now of small proportions. In recent weeks, shipments to Britain have been well in advance of the arranged purchases of 5,600,000 lbs, per week, sometimes being as high as 7,840,000 lbs., and it has been suggested that the British may agree to increase the quota. Canadian bacon sales to the United Kingdom in the coming year are expected to increase approximately 40 percent.

Heavy Young Tom
Turkeys A Problem

Butcher's Advocate sent a reporter to make a survey of the midwest, northwest and southwest on the problem of heavy young tom turkeys this season. The results are published in the October 30 Advocate, and it is concluded that the entire turkey industry should get back of the promotion of heavy tom turkey sales, from week to week and through the Thanksgiving holiday, on a moderate basis.

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DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

November 6, 1940.

COTTON TRADE FAVORS QUOTA

The New York Journal of Commerce, November 6, says that, the coffee trade went on record Monday as being opposed to quota control in principal, accepting it only because of "serious emergency conditions." This comes at a time when only the formal ratification of the coffee quota agreement by the U. S. Government and fourteen Western Hemisphere producers is necessary to make it effective. The trade is definitely opposed, however, to accumulation of coffee surpluses by the U. S. Government through loans to producing countries, according to the Journal.

"CONCRETE AID" URGED FOR S.A.

The Washington Times Herald, November 6, says that Rev. Dr. Edwin Ryan, of Catholic University, declared Tuesday that concrete efforts, such as trade advantages, should be made to South American countries by the U. S., speaking in the second of a series of Latin American lectures at the Shoreham hotel. Doctor Ryan said that this country will fail if "it relies merely on a sentimental good will approach in its efforts to win a closer feeling of friendship with the people of the Latin American nations."

SEE 100 BILLION NATIONAL INCOME

The New York Journal of Commerce, November 6, says that Government economists forecasted Tuesday that prospective expenditures for defense, together with latent and new civilian demands that will be stimulated, may be expected to raise the national income to an annual volume of between \$90,000,000,000 and \$100,000,000,000. Such a total would be about 30 percent higher than the present rate of national income.

N.Y. JOURNAL SEES LARGE COTTON CROP

The New York Journal of Commerce, November 6, says that the indicated production of cotton in the U. S. from the growth of 1940 totals 12,315,000 bales of 478 pounds net weight (500 pounds gross weight) each, as of November 1. The crop now indicated compares with 11,925,000 predicted a month ago and 12,580,000 two months ago.

Dairy Companies
Earn 32 Million

The New York Journal of Commerce, November 6, says that a Securities and Exchange Commission report on eight dairy products companies reveals that they show a combined operating profit of \$32,000,000, or 4.8 percent of sales, compared with \$27,000,000, or 4.0 percent of sales, in 1938.

'41 Naval Stores
Program Approved

A program for 1941 which continues naval stores conservation as a part of the general Agricultural Conservation Program has been approved, the AAA announced Tuesday. Objectives of the program are conservation of timber resources and prevention of their unenonomic use and wasteful exploitation, through the adoption of approved turpentine practices including better fire protection and better cutting practices. Participation in the program is open to gum naval stores (turpentine and rosin) farmers in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

Nine Months
Sugar Statistics

The Sugar Division of the AAA Tuesday issued its monthly statistical statement covering the first nine months of 1940, consolidating reports obtained from cane sugar refiners, beet sugar processors, importers, and others. The statement shows, for the first time, the quantity of quota raw sugar held by importers other than refiners, and the quantity of sugar in customs' custody which is included in stocks of refiners and importers of direct consumption sugar. Total deliveries of sugar during the period January-September, 1940, amounted to 5,125,438 short tons, raw value, compared with 5,547,249 tons during the corresponding period last year.

Pan-American
Cultural
Cooperation

With plans for inter-American cultural relations to supplement economic aid from the United States, Nelson Rockefeller has drafted Karl Bickel, former news service executive, Don Francisco, advertising executive, and James W. Young, head of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, to aid in the program. Among other projects, Spanish and Portuguese sound strips for films of U. S. National Parks will be made to promote Latin-American travel in the U.S. (United States News, Nov. 8.)

Stanley Found To
Be Hardest Plum

The Western Farm Life, November 1, says that, out of 75 varieties of plums tested in the orchard of Colorado Experiment Station, Stanley, a blue prune-type plum, stands out. This variety has shown greater resistance to winter injury than Moore's Arctic, the standard for hardiness. It is the heaviest producer of any plums ever tested at the station, producing, in its sixth year, from 1 to 1 1/2 bushels of high quality fruit to the tree. Other hardy varieties are Omaha, La Crescent and Superior.

Vitamin E Synthetically Made Dr. Peter L. de Benneville and Ralph Connor, of the University of Pennsylvania, have announced the synthetic preparation of chroman, basic raw material for vitamin E, the fertility vitamin. It was prepared from coumarin, best known as an artificial flavoring matter, by addition of hydrogen in a closed vessel under pressure, and at relatively high temperature, in the presence of a nickel catalyst. (Science Service.)

Naval, Air Bases In L.A. Deals for development of naval and air bases in Latin America are delayed by tendency of affected nations to insist that this country put up all the money and have few rights, says Washington Whispers column in United States News (November 1). Some insiders, it adds, question whether the bases might not later end up in German hands.

Experiments Reviewed In the Rural New-Yorker, November 2, R. W. Duck, discusses experiments now going on at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station in Columbia. Mr. Duck reviews various tests with Hereford steer calves, dairy cattle, hog rations and a recent lamb feeding project.

Md. Farmers Raise Profitable Weed Pathfinder, November 2, tells of farmers in northern Maryland who raise wormseed for profit. This yellowish green weed is generally destroyed by farmers, but when it is distilled, it gives out ascardole, a drug capable of ridding livestock of hookworm. Last year the wormseed-oil crop brought its cultivators about \$4 a pound, with the average wagon-load of the weed yielding about 60 pounds of oil. As usual, this year's crop was planted in early spring, first in sheltered seed-beds, and later transplanted in the fields.

What U.S. Poultry Industry Needs In the U. S. Egg and Poultry Magazine, November, W. D. Termohlen, of the Surplus Marketing Administration, writes on "What the Poultry Industry of Our Country Needs." The article is taken from a paper presented by Mr. Termohlen at the Poultry Industry Exposition in Atlantic City recently.

Chick Vaccines Growing In Use In U. S. Egg and Poultry Magazine, November, Mary C. Clarke discusses the growing use of chick vaccines for diseases. Several years ago Dr. E.W. Goodpasture, of Vanderbilt, discovered that the living tissue of the chick embryo is peculiarly adapted to the propagation of various so-called filterable viruses. Scientists experimented with the idea and made a few vaccines with varying degrees of success. Now there are, on the market, chick vaccines for six different diseases, encephalomyelitis, fowl-pox, pigeon pox, laryngotracheitis, lymphogranuloma venereum, and smallpox.

Fighting Beetles
In Northwest

American Forests, November, includes an article by E. H. MacDaniels called "Beating The Beetles." Mr. MacDaniels tells of the beetle epidemics that developed in Oregon on a large scale about twenty years ago and have since spread over the Pacific Northwest. New strategy is being introduced in the war on these pests by the use of tractors and selective cutting.

Pan-American
Cooperation

Lewis Hanke, director of the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress, is author of Plain Speaking About Latin America, in November Harper's. He discusses Nazi activities in Latin America, and says we should make every effort, "through channels of government, foundations, and cultural institutions and efforts of private individuals," to bring about better understanding between the peoples of the two Americas.

Hutson On
Tobacco Quotas

In the Southern Planter, November, J. B. Hutson, in writing on the burley and dark tobacco referenda, says: "These are difficult times for tobacco growers. Marketing quotas are not a panacea, a 'cure-all' for prices. I believe, however, that our experience with quotas in recent years, notably with flue-cured tobacco quotas, has demonstrated conclusively that quotas are the most effective means tobacco growers have today for adjustment to swiftly changing conditions."

New Legume In
Alyce Clover

In Southern Seedsman, November, W. E. Stokes, of the Florida Experiment Station, writes on Alyce clover, the legume that is being brought to the attention of farmers of the Southeast by the Florida Station. Mr. Stokes says that it is felt that the clover is of sufficient promise to warrant at least trial plantings in every section of the country.

Discusses
Microbiology

In Scientific Monthly, November, Professor Selman A. Waksman, of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, writes on "Microbes in a Changing World." Professor Waksman covers the entire history of microbiology and then says that we are "finally approaching a new field of domestication of micro-organisms for combating the microbial enemies of man and of his domesticated plants and animals. Surely microbiology is entering a new phase of developments."

Trees As
Shelterbelts

American Forests, November, includes an article on trees planted for shelterbelts by Charles R. Smith, called "Trees That Temper The Hot Winds."

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 28

Section 1

November 7, 1940.

IMPORTED WOOL WORRIES TEXANS

From San Angelo, Texas, November 6, a New York Herald Tribune dispatch says that wool growers of southwest Texas are disturbed over a new departure about to be made in the industry -- that of storing enormous quantities of imported wool from Australia and New Zealand in bonded warehouses in that territory. Wool warehousemen and growers of Texas are much interested in what effect the concentration of 25,000,000 pounds of Australian and New Zealand wools in Texas will have on the price of the domestic spring clip. They would like to know if these foreign wools are going to be for sale, and, if so, when and to whom?

FOOD EXPORTS CONTINUE TO FALL

The AP, November 6, says that the Department of Commerce said Wednesday that the loss of European markets had cut exports of food products to \$15,279,000 in September, compared with \$28,693,000 in the same month last year. Despite the general decline in food exports, shipments of canned milk, canned salmon and corn were "substantially larger," the Department said, than in September, 1939.

SEES SUGAR QUOTA HIT BY ELECTION

The New York Journal of Commerce, November 7, says that, because of the smaller plurality given President Roosevelt in Tuesday's election, sugar observers were confident that administration of the sugar act in the future would be conducted to produce higher average prices than have been allowed to prevail this year. First indication of the Administration's attitude toward the market will come when the quota for 1941 is set in December. The sugar trade expects that the size of the quota will be on the conservative side.

CANADA TO UP SUGAR BEET PLANTINGS

From Winnipeg, November 6, the UP says that the campaign to make the Province of Manitoba self-sufficient in production of foodstuffs is expected next year to result in the harvesting of enough sugar beets to meet the demands of the population. Farmers are expected to plant 25,000 acres to beets next year and to increase the average yield from this year's 7 1/2 tons per acre to 12 to 14 tons. The crop this year is approximately 120,000 tons. Experience has taught the farmers that a smaller area intensely cultivated will produce a better yield.

November 7, 1940.

Wheat Down;
Soybeans Up

From Chicago, November 6, the AP says that grain futures prices went into a tailspin Wednesday after the first hour, wheat declining as much as two cents a bushel under Monday's closing levels, futures closing 1 1/4 to 1 3/4 cents under Monday's final prices. In the meanwhile, soybeans displayed independent strength. After advancing two cents into new high ground for the season, final quotations were reduced by half.

German Fruit
Supplies Scarce

A scarcity of fruit supplies in Germany has resulted in requisition of the 1940 German apple crop so that its distribution may be regulated, says a report to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The order, given through the Central Marketing Association of the German Horticultural Industry, also applies to all apples already imported or to be imported -- such as those from Bohemia-Moravia, Czechoslovakia, and certain other Danubian and Balkan fruit areas. The long, severe winter of 1939-40 did much damage to fruit trees in Germany, as well as in other continental European countries, and there is little prospect of making up the deficiency in fruit supplies, especially during the winter months, through heavier imports from European countries.

Canadian Apple
Exports Smaller

Exports of Canadian apples to the United States for the balance of this season are estimated by the Canadian Department of Agriculture at about 250,000 bushels, the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations stated Wednesday. This would result in a season's total of about 650,000 bushels, or considerably less than has been anticipated in certain quarters.

Food Stamp
Extensions

Secretary Wickard has recently announced the extension of the Food Stamp Plan to include Lawrence County, South Dakota, and the City of Rockland, Maine.

South American
Investments

"If investors in this country should turn to South America as an outlet for funds which they are unable to lend to advantage in their own country, they would serve two good purposes: (1) Invest their money where the chances are excellent for profitable and safe returns and (2) Contribute materially to strengthening the economic ties of the U. S. with Latin Americans. Private lending has its advantage of Government lending in that it would overcome, to some extent, the objections arising from such charges as "borrowing money is popular with impoverished nations," "dollar diplomacy" and the like." (Editorial in Florida Times-Union, Oct. 31.)

On Improving
Market Poultry

In U. S. Egg and Poultry Magazine, November, R. George Jaap, of Oklahoma A. and M. College, writes on the geneticists' approach to the problem of improving market poultry. Mr. Jaap first outlines the twelve points that he considers the goals to be reached for market chickens, and then, in detail, takes up the research that is being done and should be done on each of these goals.

Article By
BPI Scientist:

In the American Fertilizer, October 26, K. D. Jacob, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, contributes a detailed article on "New and Old Methods of Processing Phosphate."

Ohio Station To
Work On Silage

Farm and Dairy, November 1, says that, during the past year, the Ohio Experiment Station has been constructing equipment for an intensified study of silage on a larger scale than has previously been undertaken. The project will incorporate many of the silage experiments already well developed. Purpose of the new arrangement is to integrate all silage work at the Station, and to proceed in the development of recipes for silages made from single crops or from a variety of combinations.

Convention
Reviewed

The National Provisioner, November 2, includes a detailed report of the procedure and speeches at the 35th annual convention of the Institute of American Meat Packers in Chicago, October 18-22.

Test Sorghum
For Silage

Wallaces' Farmer, November 2, says that, in an Iowa State College test on the use of various varieties of sorghum for silage, Honey Drip made 33 tons of silage per acre, while Atlas came in second with 25 tons.

New Castor Bean
Crop In Texas

Business Week, November 2, says that Brownsville, Texas, reports that the first of 300 local farmers growing castor beans in the Rio Grande Valley has delivered 15,750 lb. of the crop to a new local shelling and packing plant. From that quantity will be recovered about 11,000 lb. of shelled beans, worth \$291.50 at \$53 per ton.

Poultry
Analysis

Poultry Supply Dealer, November, includes an article by Riley Elgin on "Who's Eating Chicken?" The article includes a table analyzing the poultry tastes of twenty cities, from Portland, Maine to San Diego, California. Mr. Elgin says that nearly twenty nine cents out of the average New Yorker's meat dollar is spent for poultry, while, in San Diego, only 4.8 cents is spent on poultry.

Research In Sweet
Clover Disease

In the North American Veterinarian, November, Dr. B. W. Fairbanks and Elizabeth Curzon, of the Department of Animal Husbandry, University of Illinois, write on "Vitamin K and its Relationship to Sweet Clover Disease." They conclude that "vitamin K or one of its derivatives appears to be necessary to the formation of prothrombin, a necessary element in blood coagulation. The vitamin can be formed in the intestinal tracts of most animals by bacterial action.....Vitamin K appears to be of no benefit in treating sweet clover disease (and) sweet clover disease is caused by a compound formed from coumarin... during spoilage of the hay."

After-War
Farm Program

In Country Gentleman, November, Charles Custer Pickert and Ralph Berland Bearman write on the after-war farm program. They say: "No matter what the outcome, we know that these conditions will exist: A Europe desperately in need of foods and fibers, but without money to buy them. An America that will be the richest and most prized market in the world and with surpluses of products that Europe will need. We need to develop a farm program that will meet this situation." Then Messrs. Pickert and Bearman go on to suggest a solution to the problem.

Would Buy All Of
S.A.'s Exports

In American Magazine, November, William LaVarre writes on "Hitler's Plan for South America." Mr. LaVarre says that Axis economic penetration of Latin America is even more dangerous to this hemisphere than secret military and political penetration. He suggests that this country "buy up all the goods that South America normally would sell to Europe. We must buy them purely as a national defense measure and dispose of them in any way we can agree on.....The cost may well be three billions or more every year. But if we keep South America free, it will merely be temporarily expensive for us. If we lose it to Hitler, it will be both permanently expensive and permanently dangerous."

Urbanized
Farm People

In the leading article in November Harper's, Main Street Twenty Years After, Bernard DeVoto tells how farm people have become urbanized in the past decade or two. The Extension Service, he says, has played an important part in bridging the gap between city and country.

Berry Growing
In Arkansas

In the Arkansas Farmer, November, George W. Ware of the University of Arkansas Fruit and Truck Branch Experimental Station, writes on "Bramble Cane Fruits for Arkansas Farms." Mr. Ware says that blackberries, dewberries and Youngberries can be grown generally throughout Arkansas, and that raspberries will succeed in some sections. Then he takes up the different varieties of the plant that are most suited to the state.

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Section 1

November 8, 1940.

SUGAR BLOC PLANS TO PUSH FIGHT

The New York Journal of Commerce, November 8, says that the defeat of Representative Fred Cummings of Colorado will not deter the Congressional sugar bloc in its efforts to obtain a modification of the 1937 sugar control law in the interest of larger quotas for the mainland beet and cane areas next session.

ARGENTINE BANKER LEAVES FOR U. S.

From Buenos Aires, November 7, an AP dispatch says that Raul Prebisch, general manager of the Argentine Central Bank is leaving today for the U.S. No official announcement has been made regarding the nature of the trip, but in well informed financial circles it is presumed that he is going to try to obtain a loan. It is also reported that he is prepared to discuss the details of a new long range program for closer economic cooperation between the U.S. and Argentina.

WISCONSIN ADOPTS BUTTER LEGISLATION

From Madison, Wisconsin, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch, November 7, says that the State advisory butter committee, composed of twenty representatives of the butter industry, has recommended the adoption of regulations for inspecting and labeling butter that scores 93 or above. Buttermakers will be licensed to score butter, and the grading will be supervised by the State Department of Agriculture.

S. AMERICANS BEGIN COOPERATIVE WORK

From Buenos Aires, November 7, the AP says that South America is at work on a widespread program of inter-American cooperation, which many sources believe will result in a strong common front linking the Americas defensively and economically. With the possible exception of Brazil, the South American nations have been "marking time" on vital Pan American problems of economics and defense, pending the presidential election in the U.S., but they regard President Roosevelt's re-election as a "go-ahead" signal.

VENEZUELA ALLOTS FUNDS

The New York Times, November 8, says that a total of \$4,600,000 of exchange will be allotted by Venezuela for November, according to cable information from the U.S., Embassy at Caracas. The figure is based on estimated exchange receipts for the month. In the first nine months of 1940 the monthly average receipts were about \$6,500,000.

Churches To Study
Migrant Workers

The Baltimore Sun, November 8, says that a survey of migrant workers in Maryland and Delaware, to determine how many there are, when they come, and where they are situated, was approved last night at a business session of the Maryland-Delaware Council of Churches and Religious Freedom.

Farrington CCC
Vice President

C. C. Farrington, former assistant director of the Western Division, AAA, has been named Vice-President of the Commodity Credit Corporation to succeed John D. Goodloe, resigned, the Corporation's President, Carl B. Robbins, announced Thursday. Mr. Goodloe, who had been with the Corporation since its organization in 1933, left CCC to become Vice President of the Defense Supplies Corporation, a division of the RFC.

Bovine T.B. Down
All Over U.S.

The entire U.S. is now practically free of bovine tuberculosis, the USDA announced today. With the completion of the area testing program in the last two counties, Kings and Merced, of the last State, California, the degree of infection in every county in every State has now been reduced to less than one-half of 1 percent, signifying practical eradication.

2 Million Use
Stamps in Sept.

More than two million members of public assistance families got surpluses through the Food Stamp Plan in September, using \$4,633,000 worth of new buying power in the form of blue surplus stamps, the SMA announced today in its monthly report on operation of the program. Percentages of different surplus commodities bought with blue stamps in September showed only slight changes from August. Participating families used their surplus stamps, which gave them approximately a 50 percent increase in food buying power, as follows: 14 percent for butter; 14 percent for eggs; 17 percent for flour, rice and other cereal products; 11 percent for vegetables; 13 percent for fruits; and 31 percent for pork products.

More Bang's
Eradication

Practical eradication of Bang's disease of cattle in 48 additional counties was announced Thursday by the USDA. These counties were officially designated as modified accredited Bang's disease-free areas by Dr. J. R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry. The list of counties so recognized is the third of its kind issued by the Bureau during the present calendar year.

Poultry Plan
Flourishes

The U.S. Egg and Poultry Magazine, November, contains a chart showing the growth of the National Poultry Improvement Plan since its inception, July 1, 1935. Optional with states and individual members of the industry within the states, the Plan is used in 44 states in 1940, a gain of 10 states over 1936. The plan is administered in each state by an official state agency cooperating with the U.S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

On Trade In
This Hemisphere

"The guiding principle of all efforts to expand our trade in this hemisphere must be the enlargement of our purchases in the same region, for only thus can our customers find means of paying for our exports. Long-term investments and short-term credits will be useful in specific parts of the general program, but neither can take the place of larger and continuing Latin American exports to this country. Our Washington advices are that the Departments of State, Commerce and Agriculture, the managers of the Export-Import Bank and the Inter-American Committee, collaborating on a plan to develop hemisphere trade, understand the nature of the case." (Editorial in Wall Street Journal, November 6.)

O.S.U.'s Poultry
Husbandry Dept.

The U. S. Egg and Poultry Magazine, November, includes an article on Ohio State University's Poultry Husbandry Department by Rees C. Hackenbracht, a student in agricultural journalism at the University. Mr. Hackenbracht describes the courses and faculty of the department and outlines the research that is now in progress there.

On Governmental
Milk Control

"Governmental milk control, as it is now understood, need only establish prices to be paid producers. Such a policy places all dealers at the same competitive starting point in that they buy their milk supplies from producers at uniform prices. From there on it is the dealers' job to sell milk on competition with one another. In selling milk on such a basis, the dealers are afforded a genuine opportunity in which to develop greater efficiency in the distribution and handling of the product to reduce costs and to increase the volume of sales for their own benefit, as well as for the benefit of both producers and consumers." (William A. Haffert in New Jersey Farm and Garden, November.)

Colorado Wool Lab
To Aid Sheepmen

The Western Farm Life, November 1, says that construction of a modern and completely equipped wool laboratory at Colorado State College was authorized recently by the State Board of Agriculture. The laboratory, expected to be completed in time for the Spring wool clip, will be one of the most modern in the U. S. In addition to the testing and grading services it will offer Colorado woolgrowers, its facilities will be used for instruction of students in advanced wool, production problems, and by the experiment station in its program to improve wool quality in Colorado.

Air Conditioning
Applied To Foods

In Refrigerating Engineering, November, Harry Boyd Matzen, Consulting Mechanical Engineer, New York City, writes on "Air Conditioning as Applied to Foods and Industry." Mr. Matzen discusses, among other topics, air conditioning in the tobacco industry and in the manufacture of processed foods.

Says Orange Juice
Renews Energy

California Cultivator, November 1, says that Dr. Nels Kitchens, of Warm Springs, Georgia, reports that orange juice is a means of retaining renewed energy which helps greatly in keeping awake while driving. He conducted experiments with 150 people, and 149 of these persons found it as valuable and as effective as Doctor Kitchens had.

U. S. Loans
To Latin
America

More and more money will flow to South American countries, says United States News for November 8. Most of the money will be under loan, some of it may pay for naval and air bases, and some of it may be used to let Latin-American nations know more about the U. S. All this, however, will not solve the problem raised by the inability of the U. S. to absorb all the surplus products of South America.

Rust Resistance
In Small Grains

In Coastal Cattleman, November, A. D. Jackson, of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, writes on "Growing Rust Resistant Strains of Small Grain Crops."

Test Tastes In
Pickle Sweeteners

In Food Industries, November, R. G. Switzer and F. W. Fabian, of the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, report on a test that they recently made of the taste choices of two hundred people in the matter of pickle sweeteners. There are two supplementary tables accompanying the article.

New, Durable
Whitewash

In Florida Grower, November, Director H. P. Stuckey, of the Georgia Experiment Station, gives a formula for whitewash that is smooth and white on buildings that were treated with it more than six years ago.

Agricultural
School In Brazil

The Bulletin of the Pan American Union, November, includes an article on the Brazilian National School of Agriculture, which is located near Rio de Janeiro. The article is based on an interview at the Union with Dr. Heitor Grillo, Director of the National School, who recently visited the U. S. on a mission for the Brazilian Government.

Egg and Poultry
Facts Outlined

The U. S. Egg and Poultry Magazine, November, includes a two-page series of tables entitled "Handifacts About Eggs and Poultry" that outlines U. S. Production and Imports of eggs, Feed consumption of Barred Plymouth Rocks and other pertinent poultry facts.

Data On Range
Conservation

The Coastal Cattlemen, November, includes an article on the manner in which the range conservation program is helping coastal stockmen to improve their lands. The article is based on figures furnished by John D. McCully of the Texas AAA office at College Station.

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Section 1

November 12, 1940.

DEFENSE COSTS MAY ALTER FARM SUBSIDY

The AP, November 11, says that Federal Farm officials said Monday that large financial requirements for the national defense program might necessitate a shift in the Roosevelt Administration's methods of bolstering the income of producers of major agricultural crops. The shift, they said, might entail a reduction of cash subsidies and an increase in government loan rates on crop surpluses.

EXPECT 9 BILLION FARM CASH INCOME

From Chicago, November 11, the AP says that the rising price trend of important domestic agricultural commodities since late summer, when the national defense program began to gather momentum, was cited Monday as an indication that the 1940 cash farm income, for the first time since 1929, might top \$9,000,000,000.

SEE EXTENSION OF COTTON STAMP PLAN

The New York Journal of Commerce, November 12, says that extension of the cotton stamp plan into a large number of cities before the end of the year is being strongly considered by the USDA. Original plan had been to hold this program to a maximum of five cities. However, it has met with such success that the plan is now in operation in eight towns, with three more already designated for inclusion. Further expansion to include a minimum of twenty-five cities within the next six weeks is probable.

EIRE FEELS PINCH OF WAR

A New York Times dispatch from Dublin, November 11, says that the people of Ireland (Eire) were warned Monday to cut down on the consumption of butter, tea, coal and gasoline. Sean F. Lemass, Dublin's Minister of Supplies, said that Eire has sufficient reserve stocks of wheat, tea and sugar to last a considerable time, and the rationing of foodstuffs will not be resorted to yet, but such important requirements for farming as maize and agricultural fertilizers and also many industrial materials are running short, with no hope of the deficiencies being made good.

AAA Leaders
Make Speeches

On Friday, I. W. Duggan, Director of the Southern Division of the AAA, spoke before the 41st annual convention of the Louisiana Federation of Women's Clubs at Alexandria, Louisiana, on "The South's Problem -- Cotton, Land and People," and on Saturday R. M. Evans, Administrator of the AAA, spoke before the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool at Regina, Saskatchewan, on "Development of the Farmers' Wheat Program in the United States."

Expose Nazi
Plot In Mexico

A New York Herald Tribune dispatch from Mexico City, November 11, says that the Mexican Revolutionary (government) party has claimed evidence with Gen. Heriberto Jara, president of the party, asserted Monday exposed a detailed Nazi plot to aid opponents of the Cardenas Administration to seize control of the Mexican government.

USDA Sees Smaller
World Wheat Crop

The 1940-41 world wheat crop, including China and Russia, is expected to be about 8 percent below the large 1938-39 crop, according to Foreign Crops and Markets. Compared with the average for the 5 years ending with 1937-38, however, it appears that the 1940-41 world crop will show an increase of about 11 percent. The 1940-41 world crop is estimated at about 6,100,000,000 bushels, compared with 6,200,000,000 in 1939-40 and 6,600,000,000 bushels in 1938-39. The average for the 5 preceding years was 5,500,000,000 bushels.

Italy's Raw Cotton
Almost Gone

Indications are that existing supplies of raw cotton in Italy are likely to be exhausted by December 31, according to Foreign Crops and Markets. For several seasons Italian mill consumption of cotton has averaged 700,000 bales annually, over 90 percent of it being imported cotton. No large stocks of foreign cotton had been accumulated in Italy when war broke out in September, 1939, because of the reluctance of foreign exchange authorities to release more exchange than was needed to finance immediate requirements.

Report Made To
Land Colleges

Recommendations of President Roosevelt's Committee on Inter-American Cooperation in Agricultural Education were presented Friday to land grant college representatives meeting in Chicago by the committee chairman, Knowles Ryerson, Assistant Dean of the California College of Agriculture. The committee, meeting in Washington, D. C., late yesterday made these points in a special report: Colleges and universities offering courses in agriculture should get more accurate information on the courses desired by students from Central and South America, and at the same time make more available to these students information on courses offered. The committee, in cooperation with the State Department and the Office of Education, will act as a clearing house for such information.

New Booklet From
Forest Service

Recreational attractions and economic values of the five national forests in the Southern Appalachians are described in "National Forest in the Southern Appalachians," a new booklet issued by the Forest Service.

Cooperative
Apple Storage

In New England Homestead, November 2, Frank F. Atwood writes on "Cooperative Apple Storage," discussing the work of the Quinebaug Valley Association of Connecticut.

Algerian Tobacco
Crop Short

The Western Tobacco Journal, November 5, says that the 1940 Algerian tobacco crop is reported to be poor in quality, and the leaf to be undersized. Many failures in the plantations were caused by drought. There is a general shortage of packing material and this shortage will present some difficulty, according to the American Consulate General, Algiers.

Noon Lunches
Hurt Meat Trade

Butcher's Advocate, November 6, says that the meat business has been hurt, not so much by omission of meats at the breakfast table as much as by the hasty, over-the-counter noon lunch, which has replaced the old fashioned home, mid-day dinner.

"Metaphos" Being
Tested In Ohio

Farm and Dairy, November 8, says that shipments of "metaphos" from the Muscle Shoals plant of the TVA, received recently by Ohio Counties which are cooperating in testing this high phosphorus content fertilizer, will continue the demonstrations, which have, in the past two years, shown so effectively the value of phosphorus on Ohio farms. "Metaphos" is produced in the Government fertilizer plant whose entire output is used in experimental work. The fertilizer contains over sixty percent of available phosphatic plant food, as compared with 16 to 20 percent in ordinary superphosphate.

Cooperative
Project Described

In the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, November, Lewis H. Moe and D. E. Howell, of the Oklahoma Experiment Station, and George W. Stiles of the Branch Pathological Laboratory, Denver, writes on "Anaplasmosis Transmitted by Tipping the Horns of Cattle." The article describes a cooperative project of the Oklahoma Station and the Bureau of Animal Industry, USDA.

Sulfapyridine For
Calf Diphtheria

The November Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association includes an article by James Farquharson, of Colorado State College, on sulfapyridine in the treatment of calf diphtheria. The article includes a table which summarizes nine cases of clinical Actinomyces necrophorus infections in cattle treated with sulfapyridine.

Research On Fruit,
Vegetable Buying

The Market Growers Journal, November 1, contains an article by Pauline Beery Mack, of the Home Economics Department of Pennsylvania State College, on "How and Why a Housewife Buys Vegetables." The article includes three tables, one showing the relationship of family cash, one showing the relationship of food expenditure, and the third showing the relationship of education, to money spent for vegetables and fruits.

Pan-American
Rearming

Newsweek, November 11, says that, with the election over, the question of selling arms to Latin-American nations will soon come to the front. The demands may be hard to meet on top of the requirements for Britain and the U. S. Army, but coordination of American defenses is considered so important that some weapons, especially light arms, will be supplied. U. S. loans will have to be made to facilitate the purchases.

Canal Zone
Biological Area

Science, November 8, says that a move to put the research laboratory on Barro Colorado Island on a permanent basis was successful when the act was passed directing the President to set aside, in the Canal Zone, an area in Gatun Lake known as Barro Colorado Island in which the natural features shall, except in event of declared national emergency, be left in their natural state for scientific observation and investigation. The area will be known, in the future, as the Canal Zone Biological Area.

Edible-Oil Experts
Hold Symposium

Food Industries, November, says that intensity of interest in chemical changes common in fats and oils was shown by a record attendance at the 14th fall meeting of the American Oil Chemists' Society in Chicago recently. The high point of this meeting was a lengthy symposium on oxidation, rancidity and flavor reversion of fats and oils. Mayne R. Coe, of the Food Research Division, USDA, identified metals and light as primary factors known to increase the rate of oxidation of fats and oils. Air, moisture, temperature and photosensitizers were tagged as contributing factors.

On U.S.'s Latin
American Program

Speaking of the Administration's Latin-American program, Newsweek, November 11, says: "Given effective support, this comprehensive program, which includes nothing radically new but consists, instead, of long-advocated, common sense projects, should knit the Americas much closer together. Several of the Republics have groups similar to that headed by Rockefeller with Brazil's especially active. Moreover, the acute crisis resulting from the war.....assures the proposals of a more favorable reception than they might receive in more normal times."

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Section 1

November 13, 1940.

WALLACE AS GOOD- WILL AMBASSADOR

The Baltimore Sun, November 13, says that Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President elect, has been named the U. S. Government's official envoy to attend the inauguration, December 1, of General Manuel Avila Camacho as President of Mexico. Mr. Wallace will serve not only as ambassador to that inauguration, but also as a good-will emissary to most of Latin America by making a tour of South America before he returns in January to take office as Vice-President of the U.S.

SECRETARY WICKARD SPEAKS IN CHICAGO

Secretary Wickard spoke in Chicago this morning before the annual meeting of the American Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities on "Democracy: Think It; Strengthen It; Work At It."

AMS PREDICTS LARGE FEED GRAINS CROP

The Crop Reporting Board of the AMS reported Tuesday that favorable October weather boosted the nation's corn crop to 2,433,523,000 bushels. The indicated crop is about seven percent less than the 1939 crop of 2,619,137,000 bushels, but six percent larger than the ten year (1929-38) average of 2,299,342,000 bushels. In a statement, the Board said: "With a fairly large crop of corn added to the largest or second largest oats, barley and grain sorghum crops in a dozen years, the production of feed grains for all purposes totals 98,500,000 tons, or only about two percent below the predrought average."

VICHY SAYS IMPORTS ARE INCREASING

From Vichy, November 12, the AP says that the French Government announced Tuesday that the food situation in France has been made less critical by a sharp increase in shipping between France and her North African colonies. Meanwhile, from Paris, a UP story dated November 7 (by air courier to Berlin), says that the chief of the German agricultural administration in occupied France has announced that "future rationing depends largely on increased production and importation from French colonies." He admitted that the British blockade had practically cut off all importation, even from the French colonies.

Wholesalers Asked
To Curb Price Rise

The Washington Post, November 13, says that Miss Harriet Elliott, of the Defense Commission, told a conference of wholesaling trade representatives Tuesday that it was their responsibility to "watch cost and profit margins to avoid unwarranted increases and a skyrocketing rise in prices." Miss Elliott showed concern lest the defense program divert goods into military channels, leaving the shelves of consumers bare.

Britain Asks Us To
Help Feed Spain

From Madrid, November 12, a New York Times dispatch says that Britain has requested the co-operation of the U.S. in helping to provide badly needed supplies in an effort to induce Spain to keep out of the war. Under present plans, America's part would be the supplying of some or all of the 1,000,000 tons of wheat Spain needs to carry on until the next harvest.

Soy Beans Continue
Sharp Advance

The New York Journal of Commerce, November 13, says that soy bean futures stole the spotlight from wheat and corn on the Chicago Board of Trade Tuesday, advancing 2-1/2¢ to 3-1/8¢ further as market receipts remained light and processor demand insistent. The AMS crop report, meanwhile, confirmed recent private estimates indicating that the yield this year will be about 8,000,000 bushels under the 1939 outturn. The report estimated a total production of 79,198,000 bushels.

Butter Prices
At New Peaks

From Chicago, November 12, the AP says that, advancing for the eighth consecutive session, butter futures Tuesday passed the 31-cent mark to new seasonal peaks, as Traders on the mercantile exchange found new incentive for buying in the stormy, unseasonal cold weather sweeping over the Midwest.

Study Rain-Grown,
Irrigated Cotton

Preliminary results of spinning and fiber tests on irrigated and rain-grown cotton from the 1939 crop were released Tuesday by the Agricultural Marketing Service. Manufacturers have claimed that irrigated cotton has more waste than rain-grown cotton, produces yarn of lower strength, produces yarns and fabrics that are unsatisfactory in appearance, is harder to spin, and is difficult to dye. These claims and their reflection in price differences between rain-grown and irrigated cotton were responsible for the study by the Agricultural Marketing Service. Grade for grade these tests showed that cottons having staple lengths of 1-1/16 and 1-1/32 inches produced in the Memphis territory yielded less manufacturing waste than those from sections where the cotton was grown under irrigation. But the longer staple 1-1/8 inch cotton produced in the Memphis territory was somewhat inferior to California cotton from the standpoint of waste.

BAE Reports On
Wool Situation

Mill consumption of apparel wool during the remainder of the current wool season, up to April 1, 1941, will be considerably greater than in the corresponding period a year earlier. This increase in consumption will reflect chiefly the large Army contracts for wool goods awarded in recent months. The increase in mill consumption will be accompanied by a large increase in imports during the coming winter and spring. Large purchases of wool in Argentina and Uruguay have been made recently by United States buyers. Wool produced in these two countries, however, is chiefly medium and coarse wools, whereas United States requirements in the next several months will be for relatively large quantities of fine wools. A considerable volume of wool imports from the Union of South Africa and Australia, therefore, is expected, since Australian and South African production is mostly of fine wools. For the entire year 1941, domestic mill consumption of wool probably will be larger than in 1940, and further increases in imports may occur.

Food Stamp
Extensions

Secretary Wickard has recently announced the extension of the food stamp plan to include Durham, North Carolina, and the rest of Durham County; to Nashville, North Carolina, and the rest of Nash County; and to Lansing, Michigan, and the rest of Ingham County.

Forest Fire Losses
Below Last Year

What foresters call an extraordinarily successful fire season has just about closed in the northern and western National Forests, according to reports from regional offices of the Forest Service of the USDA. Although the 1940 season started out in a fashion which indicated a bad year and a possible five million dollar fire fighting cost, fire suppression expenses have so far been well under the three million mark. Although the 16,036 fires reported to date in 1940, represent an increase of more than 2,000 over the corresponding period of 1939, the damage to the National Forests this year amounts to only \$585,121 or 38 percent less than the damage in 1939. Likewise, the 307,430 acres burned this year is 30,000 acres below the figures for last year.

Weather
Report

According to the weekly Weather & Crop Bulletin, the outstanding feature of the week's weather was the storm and cold wave that overspread midwestern and northwestern areas the latter part of the week. While considerable damage resulted to overhead wires, especially in the upper Mississippi Valley and western Lake region, agricultural interests were not materially affected. In fact, the moderate to heavy precipitation in many sections was decidedly favorable. Farm work made generally good progress the first half of the week, but during the latter part activities over large areas were practically at a standstill.

Paper Sees Legal
Trouble Ahead

"Food standards promulgated under the new Food and Drug Act are being speedily appealed to the courts. Canned fruit, sweetened condensed milk and dried skim milk are involved so far, and it looks like a lawyer's holiday as the industries concerned threaten to take the Food and Drug Administration into court on other standards. Particularly vociferous is the howl against required use of the word 'skim' to describe the skim milk product. Transfer of FDA from the USDA to McNutt's Federal Security agency is causing complications which lawyers can make a lot out of." (Business Week, November 9.)

Ecuador Exempts
Certain Imports
From Tax

The November Bulletin of the Pan American Union says that, in Ecuador, an emergency decree has been approved exempting agricultural and industrial machinery and certain raw materials from the 50 percent import surtax which had previously been in effect on importations from nations with which Ecuador had an unfavorable balance of trade. Because of the situation created by the European war, it was considered not only advisable but necessary to increase home production to meet consumption requirements.

How To Color
Citrus Fruits

In Texas Farming and Citriculture, November, John R. Winston, Senior Horticulturist in the Bureau of Plant Industry, writes on how to avoid pitfalls in the citrus coloring rooms.

S. Africans Urged
To Curb Weed Crop

The Western Tobacco Journal, November 5, says that the Tobacco Industry Control Board has addressed an "urgent warning" to all South African tobacco growers not to extend their planting because of the danger of over-production. The Board, in a letter to all agricultural unions, stated that, should the next season's tobacco crop again be plentiful, either a general price collapse would have to follow, or the Board would be compelled to prohibit the sale of tobacco of the lower grades.

Phenothiazine
Therapy In Sheep

In the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, November, J. H. Whitlock and Rufus Cox, of Kansas State College, write an article on phenothiazine therapy in sheep.

CO₂ Problem In
Fruit Storage

In Refrigerating Engineering, November, A. Van Doren, of the Department of Pomology, Cornell University, writes on removing excess carbon dioxide from a controlled atmosphere fruit storage. The article includes a diagrammatic illustration of an atmosphere washer which absorbs the carbon dioxide in a sodium hydroxide solution.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 32

Section 1

November 14, 1940.

ARGENTINE MISSION CONFERS ON CREDIT

From Washington, November 13, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that preliminary conversations looking toward possible extension of a substantial amount of credit to Argentina to ease the strain on that nation's economy caused by the war were begun Wednesday, when a financial commission was received at the State Department by Acting Secretary Sumner Welles. Current reports hold that the commission will seek a loan of approximately \$50,000,000.

CANADA MAY CURTAIL U.S. FARM IMPORTS

From Ottawa, November 13, the AP says that the Canadian Parliament has before it a proposal to curtail imports of fresh fruits and vegetables, for which Canada normally spends some \$20,000,000 annually in the U. S. The resolution was introduced after a warning last week by a Government spokesman that the Canadian people must "consume less, save more."

FARM PRODUCTS RESEARCH URGED

From Syracuse, N.Y., November 13, the AP says that Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, Wednesday urged development of American self-sufficiency in essential farm products and pledged agriculture's support to the national defense program. Agriculture might better serve national interests, he said, by more extensive experimentation and scientific pioneering of the now imported essential products which include oils, fats, vegetable fibers and wool.

DAVIS SEES BOTH GUNS AND BUTTER

From Chicago, November 13, the AP says that Chester C. Davis, agricultural member of the Defense Commission, said Wednesday that "this nation can carry out and extend its armament program without important reduction in the volume of production for civilian use without spiralling prices or depressing the standard of living." Speaking at a meeting of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities, Mr. Davis said: "In other words, it is possible to have guns and butter both."

Advises Closing
Winnipeg Market

A New York Journal of Commerce dispatch from Ottawa, November 13, says that M. J. Coldwell, Co-operative Commonwealth leader, Wednesday recommended the closing of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange to suppress gambling and speculation. He told the House of Commons that speculation in agricultural products endangered the entire Canadian economy, and advised the establishment of a commission for the industry with a full-time Minister of Agriculture.

Argentina To Widen
Futures Trading

From Buenos Aires, November 13, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that trading in future delivery contracts in hides and possibly other commodities is expected to be attempted there following the establishment of the new futures exchange in scoured wool.

Cold Wave Sends
Turkey Prices Up

From Chicago, November 13, the AP says that dressed turkey prices in the big Chicago wholesale market rose 1/2 to 1 cent a pound Wednesday, after gains of about 1/2 cent Tuesday, as the poultry market reflected the wave of wintry weather in important producing areas. Reports from widely scattered areas told of material losses of turkeys as a result of the sudden cold.

Costa Rican Renews
Friendship Pledge

The Washington Times-Herald, November 14, says that Dr. Leon Cortez, former president of Costa Rica, arrived in Washington Wednesday and renewed his pladge of cooperation with the U. S. in the "good neighbor" policy and for national defense.

BAE On Fats And
Oils Situation

Present indications are that hog slaughter will be reduced materially in the first quarter of 1941; hence, lard prices may show fairly substantial gains in the late winter and spring months next year. Lard prices in October, under the influence of a record hog slaughter, declined to the lowest level since March 1933.

Except for butter, prices of domestic fats and oils were 20-35 percent lower in October this year than last. Prices of imported fats and oils have shown mixed trends during the past 12 months, with prices for those oils which are readily available for shipment to the United States tending to decline, but with prices of oils not readily accessible because of war conditions being maintained at high levels, or advancing. Domestic oilseeds, as well as fats and oils, were lower priced in October this year than last. But except for flaxseed, the price reductions have been moderate. (BAE.)

Advises Farmers To
Stock Up On Meat

From Blacksburg, Virginia, November 7, the AP says that Dr. J. L. Maxton, of VPI, advised farmers to slaughter enough animals during the killing season to take care of their meat requirements for next year, because meat prices are expected to rise substantially. Doctor Maxton added that refrigerated food lockers offer new opportunities in preservation.

Argentina Plans
Advisory Council

The Wall Street Journal, November 7, says that, because of the world crisis and increasing number of political and economic problems facing the Argentine Department of Foreign Affairs, an advisory council is to be made a permanent part of that department of the Argentine Government. It will consist of three members, covering three major sections: territorial matters and foreign policy; economic and financial matters of international and private law; and general order.

Sees Future Of
Cotton Precarious

"Unless something be done soon there may be no market for Texas and Oklahoma cotton on the export trade, thus forcing this cotton to find an outlet in competition with the cotton grown in the old cotton states. Such competition will bring further problems to growers who never before were in competition with each other for the domestic market. To raise cotton and turn it into the Government loan, which, in turn, fills warehouses all over the country with an unsold crop, is something that cannot be expected to last indefinitely. Cotton must get into consumptive channels, the sooner the better." (Victor Schoffelmayer in the Dallas News, November 4.)

Australia Buys
Canadian Tobacco

The Western Tobacco Journal, November 5, says that Canadian Trade Minister Mackinnon has announced that the Australian Government has authorized importation of between 400,000 and 500,000 pounds of Canadian leaf tobacco for cigarette manufacture. This is the first Canadian grown tobacco that has gone to Australia.

Tissue Vaccine
For Hog-Cholera

In the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, November, William H. Boynton and Gladys M. Woods, of the University of California, and F. W. Woods, of the Cutter Laboratories, write on the role of the veterinarian in effective immunization against hog cholera with tissue vaccine. In conclusion, they say that it has been amply demonstrated that tissue vaccine is an adequate and safe immunizing agent against cholera. The continuance of its success, they add, depends upon the veterinarian's recognition of its limitations, his alertness in differential diagnosis, and his careful adherence to conditions laid down for its use.

Consumption Of
Cigarettes Up

The Western Tobacco Journal, November 5, says that consumption of cigarettes in 1939 established an all-time high of 172.5 billions, up 5% from 163.8 billions in 1938. The sharp increase reflected broader consumer purchasing power and a higher level of general business, effect of which more than offset any possible decrease resulting from state sales taxes on cigarettes.

Wants Permanent
Farmer Tenure

The Atlanta Constitution, November 6, says that Paul W. Chapman, dean of the University of Georgia College of Agriculture, recently told Atlanta Civitans that businessmen should cooperate with farmers in "shaking off the shackles of tradition" by establishing a permanency of tenure for farmers. Pointing out that two-thirds of all Georgia farm families are tenants, and that one-half of that number move every year, Chapman said that this condition makes only for "pellagra, privation and poverty," and that these farmers must be interested in "permanence, progress and prosperity."

Says Marketing
Research Growing

"The only way in which the marketing side of agriculture will receive the attention which it deserves, is for growers through their organizations to bring their needs to the attention of heads of horticultural and agricultural economics departments and of deans and directors of the experiment stations. The interest in and appreciation of marketing research is gradually gaining among the men who are responsible for research activities." (Editorial in Market Growers Journal, Nov. 1.)

Food's Part In
Diplomacy

"Food is playing an important role in current diplomatic maneuvers. Promise of food for France by Hitler is believed to be winning the Petain Government over to the Nazi cause. This is prompting American circles to urge American shipments of food for France, Britain willing. Food in under-stocked Spain is also a pawn in the diplomatic game for Franco's support." (United States News, November 1.)

Conservative
Grazing Indicated

The Nebraska Farmer, November 2, says that two years' tests on the Central Plains Experiment Range, Nunn, Colorado, indicate that conservative grazing would produce at least an additional \$100,000 worth of feed each year for livestock on the short-grass ranges of northeastern Colorado and southeastern Wyoming. Cattle weighing about 400 pounds on May 1 produced more beef during the grazing season than those weighing more or less than this amount. Heifers on conservatively stocked shortgrass range gained from 10 to 15 pounds more per month than those on heavily stocked ranges during 1939 and 1940.

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 33

Section 1

November 15, 1940.

SECRETARY WICKARD SPEAKS TO GRANGE

Secretary Wickard spoke at noon today at the annual meeting of the National Grange in Syracuse, New York, on the subject, "Democracy and Farm Organizations." The AP, November 14, says that the Secretary asserted Thursday, at a Grange meeting, that "since we are going to remain at peace, there should be no great tendency toward price-fixing." As leaders of the farm organization turned attention to the farm export problem, he expressed doubt the "mere" end of the war "will solve our export problem."

GREATER GERMANY TO EAT DOG MEAT

From Berlin, November 14, the AP says that the meat of dogs has been legalized for human consumption for greater Germany, effective January 1, 1941. Inspection of dog meat will be made under provision of a new law effective on that date, when that commodity is to be controlled in the same manner as meat from cattle, hogs, goats, horses and other domestic animals.

BRITAIN MAY CUT PIG, FRUIT SURPLUS

The New York Times, November 15, says that Robert Hudson, British Minister of Agriculture, is said to be contemplating the destruction of produce and pigs in order to keep prices up. Mr. Hudson, before he indulges in destruction, will, it is said, attempt to curb the "evil" at its source by curtailing production, beginning with perishable fruits.

SEES FOOD STAMPS FOR ENTIRE U. S.

The New York Journal of Commerce, November 15, says that marked change in the Administration's farm subsidy program from that of encouraging exports of agricultural products to that of increasing domestic consumption of surplus farm commodities is looked for in the near future. This would take place through a tripling of the food stamp program, now costing the Government approximately \$120,000,000 a year, and its extension to the entire country. USDA officials are giving serious consideration to advisability of requesting Congress for \$360,000,000 to make the plan effective on a nation-wide basis.

Britain To Buy
Bacon In Canada

From Ottawa, November 14, a New York Times dispatch says that J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, told the House of Commons Thursday that Great Britain has agreed to purchase Canada's entire bacon surplus for the next year. This means a return to Canada of \$69,300,000, an increase of \$10,000,000 over last year's sales. The price will be lower than last year, working out at about 1-1/2 cents a pound less at Canadian seaboard.

Butter, Egg Prices
Continue Upward

From Chicago, November 14, the AP says that butter futures, continuing the most protracted rise within the memory of veteran traders, advanced Thursday as much as 3/4 cents a pound to new peaks for 1940 and the best November levels in three years. At the same time, fresh eggs advanced 1/2 to as much as 3 cents a dozen, with firsts climbing to 23 cents a dozen, their best level since February. Egg futures also made slight advances.

Burley Referendum
On November 23

The Secretary of Agriculture has proclaimed a national marketing quota for Burley tobacco for the 1941-42 marketing year and approved November 23 as the date for a grower referendum in 15 States, the AAA announced Wednesday.

Librarian And
Aide Retire

Claribel R. Barnett, who has been an employee of the USDA since 1895 and chief librarian since 1907, retires today after 45 years of service. Miss Barnett reached the minimum retirement age last March, but postponed retirement until this month at the request of former Secretary Wallace. Ralph Robert Shaw has been appointed to succeed Miss Barnett as chief librarian. Emma B. Hawks, who entered the USDA Library the same month and year as Miss Barnett, in May 1895, also retires today after 45 years of service. Miss Hawks has been assistant librarian since 1907.

E. K. Nelson, Senior
Chemist, Dies

Elnathan Kemper Nelson, senior chemist in the Agricultural Chemical Research Division, Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, died at Washington, D. C., November 9 in his 69th year. He was widely known for his work on chemical components of essential oils and fruit flavors, and on fruit acids, pungent principles, and pectin. He is credited with a total of 70 or more scientific papers.

Brazil's Tobacco
Men Change Crops

The Western Tobacco Journal, November 5, says that Brazilian tobacco growers are said to be discouraged over the pessimistic market outlook for leaf tobacco resulting from the European war, according to reports from the American consulate at Bahia. Some planters, in the State of Bahia particularly, are turning to other crops, such as castor-beans and mandioca, which are likely to command more favorable prices during a war period.

Promising New
Apple Seedlings

Farm and Dairy, November 8, says that F. S. Howlett, of the Ohio Experiment Station, reveals that several promising apple seedlings are now on trial in connection with the apple breeding program at the Station. One seedling, still known as number 2233, is the result of crossing Jonathan by Delicious, a combination which is noteworthy in producing seedlings of high color and reasonably good dessert quality. Another seedling, number 3506, ripens just before Wealthy, is of high color and very good dessert quality. Its parentage includes McIntosh, Mother and Northern Spy.

More Meat
Research Urged

Business Week, November 9, says that recently President George A. Eastwood, of Armour and Company, told the annual meeting of the American Meat Institute that the industry is accepting pennies for portions of the animal which research can make worth as many dollars. He urged finding high-value uses for tankage wastes and for commodities too plentiful to be eaten. To make his meaning clear, Mr. Eastwood cited cholesterol (\$10 per pound) which his company has recently learned to extract from beef spinal cords (1¢ per pound). DuPont is completing a plant to fortify poultry feed with vitamins and hormones from this source.

Vetch Family
Increasing

In Southern Seedsman, November, there is an article on the increasing vetch family by H. A. Schoth, Agronomist in the Bureau of Plant Industry. Mr. Schoth tells how the experimental activities in vetch, sponsored and carried on by the USDA and various State agricultural experimental stations and cooperating agencies, have resulted in the introduction of new species, development of new and improved strains and expanded utilization of this plant.

U. S. Livestock
For Venezuela

Venezuela imported 240 animals of various kinds from the United States last year to be kept at experimental stock centers and stud farms to improve native stock, according to Pan American News, in the Bulletin of the Pan American Union for November.

Coloring Fruit
With Gas

California Cultivator, November 11, says that Dr. L. L. Claypool, of the University of California College of Agriculture has submitted proof that more than normal color can be brought out in peaches and nectarines by exposing them to methyl bromide gas, but the gas also damages the flavor of the fruit. Doctor Claypool is now seeking a gas that will improve the fruit color but not harm the flavor.

Making "Olive Oil"
From Corn Oil

Food Industries, November, tells of the development of a mock "olive oil" by a New York corn product firm. The process, through infusion, imparts the odor and flavor of olive oil to highly refined, odorless, tasteless corn oil. And the process produces between 30 and 40 times as much olive flavored oil as the amount of edible oil which could be extracted from the olives used in the process.

Farm Wage
Rates Climb

"Reflecting a rather substantial drop in the number of workers available for hire and a sizeable increase in the demand for hired workers, the wage rates paid by farmers over the country on October 1 averaged three points higher than for the same date one year ago. Farmers' reports indicated that the supply of workers in Indiana was only 86 percent of normal, with demand being 91 percent of normal and supply as percentage of demand registering 95. It is quite possible that this works to the disadvantage of farmers living near industrial centers, although it probably is heartening to those farm hands who wish to remain on the land but who have been competing for jobs with a large number who are now drifting cityward for employment." (Editorial in Farmers Guide, November.)

Want Experiment
Sub-Station

American Poultry Journal, November, says that Delaware poultrymen are interested in establishing a sub-station of the Agricultural Experiment Station to be located in the lower section of the state to benefit agricultural interests there. H. L. Richardson, extension poultry specialist, has been taking an active part in the new development because the project has been agitated primarily by broiler growers who are greatly in need of experimental work on broiler production.

Resettlement
Of Refugees

In an article, An Atlas of Hope, in November Survey Graphic, Bruno Lasker says that plans for refugee resettlement can utilize scientific knowledge already gained in many lands. He discusses resettlement possibilities in various countries, including Mexico, Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Argentina, Brazil, British Guiana, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Central America, and Santo Domingo.

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 34

Section 1

November 18, 1940.

ARGENTINA BALKS AT COMMON DEFENSE

From Buenos Aires, November 17, an AP dispatch says that a high Argentine official said Sunday that Argentina is "not disposed to cooperate in any common (hemisphere) plan until we consider danger of attack is actually here." Informed sources said the Government's feeling is that the plans of its neighbors, Paraguay and Uruguay, to construct air or naval bases with U. S. assistance, which might be available to all American nations, would be an intrusion on Argentina's natural sphere of influence.

ARGENTINA TO SEEK ONLY CURRENCY AID

From Washington, November 17, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that the Argentine mission now in Washington will confine their efforts to securing U. S. assistance in safeguarding the currency of their country, according to a statement made by Government officials Sunday night. It was suggested that there would be no steps taken to open up tariff discussions in which the two countries have engaged in the past, despite desirability of obtaining the objectives of former talks.

CLADAKIS ACTS TO WIDEN MILK PLAN

The New York Times, November 17, says that N. J. Cladakis, administrator of the New York City marketing area, sent letters Saturday to 250 milk dealers, inviting them to participate in the joint relief milk program of the Surplus Marketing Administration.

FARM EDITOR ASKS U.S. TO REJECT WAR

From Syracuse, New York, November 16, the AP says that Wheeler McMillan, editor of the Farm Journal, contended before the National Grange Saturday that America should be "ruthlessly selfish" in order to assure the continuance of American freedom. "If we have to live under conditions of isolation," he asserted, "not only can we do it, but we can do it and prosper."

DR. WILLIAMS SPEAKS IN CHICAGO

Dr. R. C. Williams, Chief Medical Officer of the Farm Security Administration, spoke before the National Conference of Catholic Charities in Chicago this morning on "Better Health for National Defense."

Wheat Trend Up
On Inflation Talk

From Chicago, November 17, a New York Times dispatch says that inflation talk and removal of hedges by mills against flour sales kept the price of wheat on the upgrade the greater part of last week, with the December delivery touching 90 1/2 cents a bushel at one time, a new high level for any contract since last May, while May and July futures went into new seasonal ground.

Indian Cattle
Income Jumps

The Washington Times-Herald, November 18, says that U. S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs John Collier reported Sunday that the cattle income of Indians in the U. S. has jumped 1,088 percent over a seven-year period. Mr. Collier attributes this phenomenal rise to the Indian's natural love of the outdoors and riding the range, and to Federal assistance.

NBC Will Broadcast
To 20 S.A. Nations

The New York Times, November 18, says that John F. Royal, vice president in charge of international relations for the National Broadcasting Company, announced Sunday that, beginning January 1, 1941, U. S. broadcasts will be available for listeners in twenty Latin-American republics.

Cold Reduces
'40 Turkey Crop

The supply of turkeys available for Thanksgiving markets will be reduced somewhat by the severe storm that swept over Rocky Mountain and Middle Western areas November 10-12, the Agricultural Marketing Service said Friday. Assuming that the loss in the storm area might run as high as 15 percent, the damage would approximate 4 percent of the United States turkey crop, estimated in September at 33,138,000 birds. The heaviest losses, reports to the Service indicate, were in Minnesota, Nebraska, and Iowa where snowfall was especially heavy.

Argentina Corn
Crop Lowered

The 1939-40 corn crop of Argentina is now officially estimated at 408,442,000 bushels, according to Foreign Crops and Markets. The 1938-39 crop totaled 191,485,000 bushels, and the average for the preceding 5 years was 323,772,000 bushels. The new estimate for the 1939-40 crop represents a downward revision of 2.5 percent compared with the last official estimate, says the Department.

Changes In Oats,
Rye Standards

Six public conferences to discuss proposed amendments to the U. S. grain standards for rye and for oats, were announced today by C. W. Kitchen, Chief of the Agricultural Marketing Service. The proposed amendments, also announced today include the addition of a special grade to designate Columbia oats, and special grades to designate rye containing not more than 5 percent of thin kernels, and rye containing more than 20 percent of thin kernels.

Food Stamp
Extensions

Secretary Wickard announced Friday that the Food Stamp Plan for distributing surplus agricultural commodities will be extended to the city of Bayonne, New Jersey, and to Williamson County, Texas.

BAE Sees Better
Domestic Demand

Improvement in the conditions affecting the domestic demand for farm products is continuing, the BAE reported Saturday in its monthly analysis of the demand and price situation. In October industrial activity was slightly above the previous peak reached in December 1939, and there has been some additional advance in November. These gains in industrial activity have been accompanied by increases in the income of industrial workers and in national income. The domestic defense program is the principal force behind the improvement in demand conditions.

BAE Reports On
Dairy Situation

The improvement in prices of butter and cheese, and the unusually high production of milk for this season of the year, have been the principal developments in the past month. The rise in prices, which has been somewhat more than the usual seasonal rise, reflects the improvement in the purchasing power of consumers. Milk production is declining seasonally and will probably reach the low for the year in early December, at about the usual time. Compared with the same period of earlier years, milk production has been high. Prospects are for heavy milk production during the winter feeding period. The high level of milk production during the fall, together with no marked change in consumption of fluid milk and cream, has resulted in a large output of manufactured dairy products. In September cheese and evaporated milk production established new highs for that month. (BAE.)

Agricultural
Employment Data

The number of persons employed on United States farms declined less than usual during October, the Agricultural Marketing Service reported Friday. Total agricultural employment was estimated to be 90 percent of the 1910-14 average on November 1, compared with 97 a month earlier and 89 on November 1, 1939. Ordinarily there is a drop of about 9 points in the index from October 1 to November 1.

New Orange
Juice Dispenser

The Southern Pacific Rural Press, November 2, announces the development of a new self-serving orange juice dispenser that is expected to help solve the over-production, under-consumption problem of the citrus industry. It consists of a 10-gallon storage tank, a mechanical refrigeration unit, an agitator driven by a tiny electric motor, and a metering device similar to the one now in use in self-service restaurants for coffee.

Lead ImportsAnd Exports

Foreign metal is climbing the tariff wall, says Business Week and Annalist (November 2).

The U. S. has imported about 130,000 tons in bond so far this year, and exports, principally in manufactured form, have been about 21,000. Most of this lead has come from Mexico, and a little from Peru.

Arkansas Boy WinsStar Farmer Award

From Kansas City, November 12, the AP says that Gerald Reyenga, 17, of Emmet, Arkansas, won the title of 1940 Star Farmer of America at the convention of the Future Farmers of America, held in connection with the American Royal Livestock and Horse Show. Since the death of his father last year, the responsibility of managing his mother's farm has been Gerald's, and he has put the farm on a money-making basis.

Brazil AsA SourceOf Rubber

President Vargas of Brazil is out to make his country once again one of the most important rubber suppliers to the world, says an article in Time for November 4. That he has Uncle Sam behind him is indicated by the fact he recently received exhaustive reports from experts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, working with a private rubber concern.

Cheese ResearchTo Be Intensified

The Dairy Record, November 6, says that Professor W. B. Combs, of the University of Minnesota, has announced that research on foreign type cheese making will be intensified by the University's Dairy Division, in an effort to enable American cheese makers to hold a new market for 50,000,000 pounds annually, resulting from the European war. The announcement also stated that the University is completing a \$25,000 remodeling of its milk department.

Few ChangesIn Army MeatSpecifications

Butchers' Advocate, November 6, says that few important changes have taken place in the Army's meat specifications since the last war, with the exception of the form in which meat will be and is already being shipped. Today, boned beef has been accepted almost exclusively. This meat is often quick-frozen, too. Calculations made recently under Government supervision show that boning a beef carcass reduces its bulk from 130 feet to 30 feet per ton, a storage saving advantage of 400 percent for the storage freezers.

What S. A.Thinks OfThe U. S.

Collier's for November 9 contains an article, What South America Thinks of Us, by W. B. Courtney. In the author's opinion, "this country is...making itself discredited and disliked in South America... The U. S., greatest advertising nation in the world, is failing to sell itself."

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 35

Section 1

November 19, 1940.

WALLACE CONFERS WITH PRESIDENT

The New York Times, November 19, says that Vice-President elect Wallace said Monday, after a conference with President Roosevelt, that the object of his visit to Mexico was to "demonstrate my affection and good will for the Mexican people and maybe learn a little Spanish."

FOOD PRICES RISE ABOVE 1939 LEVEL

The New York Herald Tribune, November 19, says that the American Institute of Food Distribution reported Monday that food prices, continuing a "cautious upward trend," have risen above the level of a year ago for the first time since the initial war boom. Daily business in foods continues at about 8 percent above last year at retail.

FARM PARITY PLEA PUT UP TO GRANGE

From Syracuse, New York, November 18, a New York Times dispatch says that the National Grange, at its convention Monday, considered proposals by which the advocates said farm prices could be lifted to a parity with those of other industries. The proposals will be embodied in resolutions. Ervin E. King, Master of the Washington State Grange, who contended that the Federal Government had discriminated against agriculture while favoring others, suggested a guarantee "that the average American farmer will receive the average cost of production of the domestically consumed portion of his products."

CREDIT SEEN AIDING U.S.-BRAZIL TRADE

From Rio de Janeiro, November 18, the UP says that Brazilian-American trade will receive a powerful stimulus from the \$25,000,000 revolving fund credit which has been granted by the Export and Import Bank to the Bank of Brazil. The revolving credit will place American exports on the same privileged footing enjoyed before the war by German, Italian and other foreign competitors whose governments subsidized exports with long-term drafts.

La Guardia Blasts
Milk Price Rise

The New York Times, November 19, says that Mayor La Guardia, accusing two New York City milk companies of "soaking" city consumers by increasing the price of delivered milk three-quarters of a cent a quart on November 1, appealed to Secretary Wickard for a guarantee to producers of a proportionate share of this increase. The Mayor, in a letter to the Secretary, said that the increase was unjustified in view of the low prices paid by the milk companies to dairy farmers.

Farmers Holding
Crops From Market

The New York Journal of Commerce, November 19, says that a large scale movement by farmers to withhold grains from the market may push prices higher than had been anticipated earlier. Whether crops can be marketed later at higher prices than those prevailing currently will depend on the general movement of prices and the extent of inflationary sentiment.

Australia Ups
Wheat Guarantee

From Canberra, Australia, November 18, the AP says that the Australian Commonwealth government has agreed to the request of the governments of the states that the guaranteed price of wheat be increased from 3s 6d (approximately 63 cents Canadian), to 3s 10d, f.o.b., with growers paying storage. Other provisions of a stabilization scheme for the wheat growing industry have also been approved.

Sees Threat In S.A.
Trade Collapse

The New York Journal of Commerce, November 19, says that Hans Staudinger, economist, in an article on the future of totalitarian barter trade in the current issue of Social Research, points out that the possible collapse of Latin American trade, once peace is restored, is a much greater threat to these countries than the possibility that they may be unable to avoid barter trade. Such an economic disaster, he says, would bring political difficulties that might encourage setting up of fascist regimes quite apart from any European influence.

All-Time High Hit
By Machine Tools

From Cleveland, November 18, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that the National Machine Tool Builders' Association announced Monday that October production of the industry averaged 94.9 percent of capacity and was about double production of October, 1939. Production is at an all-time high record, with 1940 production of members expected to reach \$400,000,000, or double that of 1939.

Food Stamp
Extensions

On Monday Secretary Wickard announced the extension of the food stamp plan to include the City of St. Louis, Missouri, and the following counties in northwestern Oregon: Benton, Clatsop, Columbia, Lincoln, Linn, Polk, Tillamook, Washington and Yamhill.

AMS To Survey
Consumer Opinion

Consumers' opinions on the grade labeling of canned food products will be studied during the next few months in a number of large cities throughout the country, the Agricultural Marketing Service announced today. To be conducted in cooperation with several universities, the proposed survey will be directed by Dr. Alice B. Edwards, formerly Executive Secretary of the American Home Economics Association, whose appointment also was announced today.

Dairy Products
Output Decreases

The production of manufactured dairy products during 1939, in terms of whole milk equivalents, was slightly below the peak year of 1938, the Agricultural Marketing Service reported Monday. Preliminary information indicates a combined 1939 output with an estimated whole milk equivalent of about 51,230 million pounds, approximately 1 percent less than in 1938. Production as usual, was heavier in June than in any other month and lightest in November.

Dogs Benefit
From Prunes

The Pacific Rural Press, November 2, says that Dr. Agnes Fay Morgan, of the University of California, declares that "a rather astonishing superiority in rate of growth and general condition developed in prune-fed dogs." She has recently reared a litter of five fox terriers at the University laboratory on a mixture of four well-known dry commercial foods, three of the dogs receiving a diet which included 20 to 30 percent prune paste. Increased vitamin A value in the prune diet accounts for the extra growth, says Doctor Morgan.

New Cotton Yarn
Replaces Flax

The Canadian Textile Journal, November 8, says that a U. S. manufacturing company in Georgia has announced a new type of cotton yarn with bonded fibres which is being used successfully in parachute harness, gunners' lifelines and other aeronautical webbing. It is understood that this development frees the national defense program from its dependence on flax. Webbing made from the new yarn has been tested in the air by both U. S. Army and Navy aeronautical experts and shows greater strength and other qualifications for safety than linen yarn.

Argentine
Cheese For
The U. S.

The chief hindrance to large importations of Argentine cheese to the United States in the past has been lack of uniformity in packaging standards, says Business Week for November 9. This condition is being overcome through cooperation of importers in this country. Last August 434,570 pounds of cheese entered the United States from Argentina.

Bulgaria Produces
Tobacco-Seed Oil

The Western Tobacco Journal, November 12, says that the production of tobacco-seed oil, to be used both as a food and an industrial product, is now being organized by the Tobacco Section of the Bulgarian Ministry of Agriculture. Estimates indicate that more than 2,500 tons of such oil can be extracted from the 8,000 to 9,000 tons of tobacco seed produced annually.

Azotobacter In
Chinese Soils

In Science, November 15, H. Zanyin Gaw, of National Wuhan University, Kiating, Szechuen, China, reports, in abstract, the occurrence and isolation of Azotobacter in Chinese soils. The full report will appear in "Soil Bulletin" (bimonthly publication, National Geologic Survey, Ministry of Economics, China).

Writer Commends
Food Stamp Plan

"This writer took occasion to endorse the stamp plan.....when it was first proposed, and he continues to think that it is an excellent method. So long as a large portion of our people are 'ill-fed and ill-clothed' I do not know of any better use that can be made of our surpluses, including our cotton. It is certainly better than to subsidize exports....." (C. G. Williams in the Ohio Farmer, November 16.)

U. S. Research Lab
In California

In Southern Pacific Rural Press, November 2, D. L. Kieffer writes a detailed description of the new Western Regional Research Laboratory of the USDA, which is nearing completion in Albany, California. The site is near San Francisco Bay and just north of Berkeley, making it convenient for the inter-change of information with the University of California and numerous nearby industrial laboratories.

Paper Comments On
Farmer's Function

Wallaces' Farmer, November 16, says that there has been a lot of talk about making automobile parts out of soybeans, but that it is the food and feed market that has absorbed the constantly increasing production. "The farmer's job is to raise food and clothing, and, while we will welcome any other outlets for our products, the real hope of agriculture is that more people will be able to eat better and wear better clothes."

Textiles In
Aeronautics

In the Canadian Textile Journal, November 8, Charles J. Cleary, Chief Textile Technologist at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, writes on "Textiles In Aeronautics." The article tells of results of research on substitute fibres and fabrics for silk and linen in airplane and parachute cloths, and parachute cords, utilizing cotton, strong viscose rayon, the new strong acetate yarns, nylon and Vinyon.

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 36

Section 1

November 20, 1940.

WICKARD SPEAKS IN LITTLE ROCK

Changing World."

Secretary Wickard spoke before a farmer's meeting at Little Rock, Arkansas, Tuesday afternoon on the subject, "American Cotton in a

1940 CORN LOAN ANNOUNCED

The Department of Agriculture today announced that the Commodity Credit Corporation will make loans on 1940 corn to farmers in the commercial corn area at 61 cent per bushel. The 1940 rate compares with a loan of 57 cents per bushel in 1939. Other principal changes in the 1940 loan program, designed to encourage longer term storage, are: (1) the period during which loans are available has been extended from four months to 10 months; and (2) the term of the loan has been extended from one year to three years.

ARGENTINA TO USE CORN AS FUEL

From Buenos Aires, November 19, the UP says that the Minister of Agriculture Tuesday authorized the sale of government-purchased corn as fuel for railroads and steam-generated electric power. The decree was based on experiments carried out with the cooperation of prospective consumer companies. It was stated that the experiments proved that corn can be used, at the fixed prices, as cheaply as coal, wood or fuel oil.

APPROVE CHANGES IN QUOTING SPOTS

The New York Journal of Commerce, November 20, says that the board of managers of the New York Cotton Exchange Tuesday approved in principle recommendations for changes in procedure of the Government in the classing of cotton for delivery on futures contracts, and recommendations in regard to the quoting of spot cotton prices and grade and staple differences in the various spot cotton markets. The suggested changes were contained in a report of a special committee which has been studying the spot situation for more than a year.

FOOD STAMP EXTENSIONS

Secretary Wickard Tuesday announced the extension of the food stamp plan to include Asheville, North Carolina, and the rest of Buncombe County, and to the San Francisco Bay area of California, which includes the counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, San Mateo and Santa Clara.

Weather
Report

According to the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin there were 2 marked unfavorable features of recent weather, namely the severe storm and heavy snow in North-Central States at the close of last week, followed by the record-breaking cold wave that penetrated into the deep South. In the western Lake region and upper Mississippi Valley the storm was the most severe of record for November and caused heavy damage, amounting to several million dollars in the State of Minnesota alone, to overhead wires, trees, livestock, game birds, and poultry. The heaviest 24-hour snowfall of record was reported from some sections. In the wake of this storm the cold wave drifted into Southern States and was generally destructive to tender vegetation from South Carolina through Gulf areas to Texas, except along the lower Texas coast and in parts of the Florida Peninsula. Hardy truck crops fared better in most areas, but in some sections, even the hardier varieties, such as collards, were damaged. In Louisiana the eyes and buds of sugar cane were killed, but cane was windrowed wherever possible.

Affect Of New
Apple Varieties

American Fruit Grower, November, includes an article by H. L. Lantz, secretary of the American Pomological Society, on the effect of new varieties on the apple industry.

Oriental Tobacco
Supply Threatened

Western Tobacco Journal, November 12, says that the recent invasion of Greece by Italy has struck a source of U. S. tobacco supplies. Greece and Turkey provide the roughly 50,000,000 pounds of Oriental tobaccos which are used annually by U. S. cigarette manufacturers. In spite of the outcome, however, there is no immediate danger, since existing U. S. stocks in Turkish and Greek tobaccos are ample to keep American factories supplied for some time to come.

New Fabrics
Made in Germany

Science, November 15, says that fabrics made from synthetic resin, polyvinyl chloride, are considered in Germany a great advance over rayon, Lanital, and other materials derived originally from plant and animal sources. An enthusiastic description of the new fiber, written by Dr. Herbert Rein, is printed in the July number of "Die Umschau." A chemically related product of American origin is already on the market in this country, under the trade name of Vinyon.

Studies In Rain
And Erosion

The November issue of Agricultural Engineering includes an article on "Recent Studies in Raindrops and Erosion," by J. Otis Laws, assistant soil conservationist in the Soil Conservation Service, USDA.

Sudetenland Gets
Good Tobacco Crop

The Western Tobacco Journal, November 12, says that tobacco growing, which has been undertaken in various districts of the Sudetenland and Austria as a means of providing additional income for the agricultural population and also of making Germany more independent of foreign imports, has brought good results. Seeds furnished by the Tobacco Research Institute of Forchheim have developed satisfactorily in Sudetenland soil and have already yielded a good harvest this year.

To Discuss Equine
Encephalomyelitis
And Mosquitoes

Science, November 15, says that evidence as to the guilt or innocence of mosquitoes in transmitting equine encephalomyelitis will be analyzed at the eleventh annual Conference of Mosquito Abatement Officials in California, to be held at the University of Berkeley, on December 16. Among the speakers will be Dr. C. U. Duckworth, of the Division of Animal Industry, California State Department of Agriculture, who will speak on "Distribution of Cases in Horses and the Economic Importance of Equine Encephalomyelitis in Horses."

Corn Husking
Mechanism Studied

Agricultural Engineering, November, includes the results of a corn husking mechanism study which was made by E. V. Collins, of the Iowa Experiment Station, J. M. Trummel, of Iowa State College, and C. K. Shedd, of the Bureau of Chemistry and Engineering, USDA.

British Farmers
Suffer In Raids

Farmer-Stockman, November 15, says that, in England, when the "hedge-hopping" Nazi bombers have nothing more destructive to do, they have taken to bombing farmers' barns and machine-gunning herds. Livestock losses have been considerable, especially among animals that herd close together, particularly cattle and sheep. The British farmer has had only one way to salvage animals killed by bombs, or crippled by machine-gun bullets. That is to butcher them, and save the meat.

European-Type
Cheeses Made In
South America

South American production of European-type cheeses is of particular interest now in view of efforts to increase two-way trade of the Americas. Argentina and Brazil produce such "name" cheeses as Gruyere, Parmesan, Limburger, and "Danish blue," which are finding an expanding market in the United States. (Business Week, November 9.)

Seek Stamp Plan
For Turkeys

The Poultry Supply Dealer, November, says that members of the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association, meeting in Salt Lake City, adopted a resolution requesting the Surplus Marketing Administration to include turkeys in the list of surplus commodities available for relief clients and also to include turkeys in the Federal school lunch project.

Strict Rationing
Observed In Europe

The Farmer-Stockman, November 15, says that one way to measure the seriousness of war is to watch the rationing of food. In Britain, bread is unrationed. In Germany, the ration is 80 ounces per person per week; in the German protectorates, 44 ounces; in Italy, 24 1/2 ounces. The meat ration in Britain is 32 ounces per week; in Germany 17 1/2 ounces; in the German protectorates, it is 8 ounces. In Poland, the weekly ration per person is 62 ounces of bread; 2 1/2 ounces of butter and fats; 5 1/2 ounces of sugar; 9 ounces of meat, and no coffee. The Germans in Poland get extra rations.

Tourist
Money
Proposed

Government efforts to encourage Latin Americans to travel in the United States have been hindered by wide differences in currency exchange rates, says Business Week for November 9. When the Pan American Hotel Association is organized in Havana early next year, the hotel men will propose that the rates be equalized by selling U. S. dollars to Latin Americans at a discount, with the provision that they use the money solely for tourist expenses here.

Paper Praises
USDA Inspections

"Inspection work of the USDA has become increasingly important, and it is worthy to note that the Department is still trying to improve on this service. Inspection of various food products has been in effect about 25 years.....It is no small task to keep the inspection system uniform and to keep all inspectors in line. It is easy, in inspecting products day in and day out, to vary a little, and become either too technical about minor defects, or to become lax and let down the bars too much. In order to maintain uniformity, the Department now aims at supervision, and has some inspectors move around the country and check up. Results from this practice are apparently working out very well." (Dairy Record, November 13.)

Market Apples In
Five-Pound Bags

Pennsylvania Farmer, November 16, reports an active trend toward selling apples in five-pound open-mesh bags throughout the South and Mid-West. The move is still new, but grocers are reported pushing such sales and the demand is increasing. They offer an advantage in marketing the smaller sizes of apples such as went into export trade before the war.

Vibrionic Abortion
In Michigan Sheep

In the November Journal of the American Veterinary Association, Dr. J. F. Ryff, of the Department of Bacteriology, Michigan State College, writes on "Vibrionic Abortion in Michigan Sheep."

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Section 1

November 22, 1940.

GRANGE WANTS AAA SUPERVISED

From Syracuse, New York, November 21, the AP says that the National Grange, denouncing "demoralizing and price depressing effects of competitive farm imports," Thursday night opposed inclusion of the most-favored-nation clauses in any foreign trade agreement. The Grange passed resolutions (1) favoring conscription, in event of war, "not only of manpower, but interests which may affect prosecution of the war; (2) recommending supervision of the AAA by a national committee elected by producers; (3) urging legislation and administrative decisions to eliminate the problem of migratory farm families, "one of the gravest in American life;" and (4) condemning the practice of stores of using farm products as "loss leaders" and "in this way depressing prices."

JONES ASKS BUYING IN LATIN AMERICA

From Washington, November 21, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, declaring his intention to continue the "Good Neighbor Policy" in Latin America, suggested Thursday that we buy as much as possible from South America so as to permit a dollar exchange instead of loans. The statement was made in connection with the visit of the Argentine Mission to the U.S.

GROUP OFFERS PLAN TO AID ARGENTINA

The New York Times, November 22, says that the National Foreign Trade Council, in a report made public Thursday, held that the U. S. could make \$50,000,000 in additional dollar exchange available in Argentina annually by permitting the importation of a reasonable amount of Argentine fresh meats and reducing the present tariff of 65 cents a bushel on flaxseed to 35 cents. The study, the first in a series dealing with financial aid to Latin-American republics, advocated a more intensive development of industries in Argentina.

SPANISH CROPS FAIL FARMERS GET LOAN

From Madrid, November 19, a New York Times dispatch says that General Franco, admitting a crop failure in Spain, decreed a 200,000,000-peseta loan to needy farmers, to be granted immediately. Savings banks will have to provide the money, and the government guarantees 20,000,000 pesetas of the total. Another decree requires that any land that has been cultivated since 1900 must be sown this season.

Soil Improvement
Topic At Meeting

From Atlanta, November 21, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that leaders of the fertilizer industry, addressing the soil improvement session of the sixteenth annual Southern convention of the National Fertilizer Association, told of the part which the industry plays in the soil improvement and conservation program that is sweeping the country. Nelson T. White, chairman of the Middle West Soil Improvement Committee, told of further plans for continuing cooperation with agricultural research, extension and teaching agencies in an attempt to make even more definite contributions to the national program of agricultural education.

Export Trade
Balance Rises

The AP, November 20, says that the favorable foreign trade balance of the U. S. reached almost \$1,400,000,000 in the first year of the European war -- the highest peak since 1921 -- but analysts of the Department of Commerce evince little satisfaction over the record. "Our export trade is becoming more and more a war or artificial trade," said Louis Domeratzky, chief of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce division of regional information.

AMS Cautions White
Clover Seed Buyers

The Agricultural Marketing Service Wednesday advised buyers to be cautious of their white clover seed purchases this year. The war has interfered with importation of white clover seed from European countries and the seed is scarce and higher priced than usual. As a result, the Service says some dealers may attempt to sell Ladino clover as a substitute for common white clover, without the substitution being clearly indicated on the label.

BAE Reports
On Livestock

The seasonal reduction in hog marketings probably will be greater than usual during the early months of 1941. Market supplies of hogs will be substantially smaller next year than in 1940, but supplies of cattle may be larger. Consumer demand for meats in 1941 will be considerably better than in 1940, and this will be an important supporting factor to livestock prices next year. Present indications are that the number of cattle fed in the 1940-41 season will be fully as large as the number fed in the 1939-40 season, if not larger. The number of lambs fed in 1940-41 is expected to be larger than a year earlier. (BAE.)

Vitamin B₁ Fights
Effects Of Heat

Science, November 15, says that Dr. C. A. Mills and Dr. J. W. Colvin, of the University of Cincinnati, reported recently that the depressing affects of tropical heat can be overcome by doubling the daily intake of vitamin B₁, or thiamin. The laboratory findings will be tested on natives of Panama early next year.

More Food Imports
From South America

Business Week, November 16, says that the recent arrival of the first shipment of Brazilian pineapples was another reminder of the gradual progress in increasing trade between North and South America. Also on the way up, and aimed at the market forcibly vacated by Poland, is a large consignment of hams from Uruguay, said to be comparable in quality to the famous Polish product. Other products which are entering the food market include pears, grapes, and triple-concentrated tomato paste from Argentina, "Brazilian golden" bananas, and extra-large fancy apples from Chile.

Compares Cotton
And Food Stamps

"Now in vogue in eleven cities, the cotton stamp plan doesn't seem to be as popular as the food stamp plan, but it's still too early to judge. Under the arrangements by which the Government matches, up to certain limits, the money spent by relief families for cotton products, sales are centering on items of \$1 or less, with men's and boys' wear and household articles heading the list." (Business Week, November 16.)

Ecology And
Land Use

In Soil Conservation, November, Edward H. Graham, of the Biology Division, Soil Conservation Service, writes on "Ecology and Land Use." Mr. Graham quotes A. G. Tansley: "Ecology is not so much a special branch of biology -- in the sense that genetics or the physiology of nutrition are special branches -- as a way of regarding animal and plant life."

Veterinary
Medicine And
Agriculture

In the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, November, is included a report which was made at the 77th annual meeting of the VMA, on "Veterinary Medicine a Result of a Developing Agriculture." A foreword says that "in last year's report a history of the metamorphosis of agricultural extension service in the U. S. was developed. This year shows the companion development of veterinary medicine in a complex American agriculture." The paper is a supplementary report of the Committee on Public Relations, prepared by K. G. McKay.

Raw Materials
For Apple Crop

In Better Crops with Plant Food, November, J. K. Shaw, Pomologist at Massachusetts State College, writes on "Raw Materials for the Apple Crop."

Surplus Flour And
The Stamp Plan

American Miller, November, includes an article by J. B. Wyckoff, Chief of the Marketing Division, USDA, on "The Federal Food Stamp Plan as an Outlet for Surplus Flour." The article is taken from an address made at the recent meeting of the Pennsylvania Millers and Feed Dealers Association in Atlantic City.

Strengthen Hen's
Laying Life

In New Jersey Farm and Garden, November, William H. Martin, of the New Jersey Experiment Station, says that poultry production figures have been under careful observation for some months at Vineland. These figures suggest that, with scientific breeding and selection, poultrymen can build up laying flocks in which the hens will be profitable producers for four or five years instead of two years, which is commonly considered to be the limit of a hen's profitable laying life. A number of hens in the Vineland test have produced as many as 1,000 eggs in five years.

Light Affects Life
Cycle Of Insects

The November Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association says that Carroll N. Smith and Moses M. Cole, Federal entomologists working with the American dog-tick carrier of Rocky Mountain fever, have shown that light rather than heat, can play a part in the cycle of insect life. By using artificial light and giving the tick the opportunity to attach to laboratory animals, it was shown why the ticks are more active during the long days of May and June and less active in the short days of fall when the temperature is still warm. Hibernation begins in the fall and ends in the spring in obedience to the hours of daylight and regardless of the temperature.

Five New Trends
In Farm Machinery

In Agricultural Leaders' Digest, November, B. A. Jennings, of Cornell University, says that five trends show that farm machinery companies are moving ahead in fitting equipment to the farms. The first trend is the development of small, one-plow tractors; the second is the building of other equipment to meet the demands of the smaller farm; the third is the shift from iron to steel in making machinery; the fourth is the building and selling of equipment to be attached directly to the tractor; and the fifth is the use of rubber tires.

Poultry Breeding
Suggestions Made

The November U. S. Egg and Poultry Magazine contains suggestions for a poultry breeding program which were prepared by Nelson F. Waters, senior poultry geneticist at the U. S. Regional Research Laboratory, East Lansing, Michigan. Mr. Waters says that the poultry industry "does not need more poultry, but it does need to promote a wider dissemination of good germplasm. Most definitely, any breeding program that fails to consider the tremendous influence of the hatchery industry cannot hope to permanently improve the bulk of the poultry population. With the inauguration of well planned breeding procedures, directed towards sound and attainable ideals within our poultry populations, the industry will be in a better position to develop most any program for the improvement of quality eggs and meat."

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Section 1

November 25, 1940.

U.S. TO PROBE FOOD PRICE INCREASE

The Washington Post, November 25, says that the Department of Justice announced Sunday the beginning of a Nation-wide investigation of "restraints which raise food prices to the consumer and reduce the prices received by the farmer." Particular attention, it is said, will be given to bread, milk, meat, fish, cheese and fresh and canned fruits and vegetables. Declaring that more than 45,000,000 in America "are limited to diets so poor that they lack essential food elements," the department said that processors and distributors now receive about 59 or 60 cents of the average food dollars spent by the consumer.

GRANGE REVEALS 12-POINT PLATFORM

From Syracuse, November 24, the AP says the National Grange revealed Sunday a 1941 program for agriculture embodying recommendations for strong American defenses and "a fair share of the national income" for agriculture. The 12-plank platform, drafted by the executive committee after study of legislation and nearly 200 resolutions approved by delegates to the 1,000,000-member farm organization's seventy-fourth convention, also calls for: Continuation of "some" Government benefit payments; elimination of trade treaties "harmful to agriculture;" incentive payments for production of new crops needed in national defense; development of cooperative marketing and establishment of a voluntary quota system to maintain prices.

NEW CORN PROGRAM WEIGHED BY TRADE

The New York Journal of Commerce, November 25, says that new provisions in the corn loan program competed with fluctuations in soy bean prices for designation as the outstanding development in grain markets last week. Traders are not in full agreement on the change, if any, which the three-year provision in the corn loan will have on farmers' intentions to pledge their holdings. Many market observers feel that, since storage space must be provided until October, 1943, producers will have less incentive to pledge their corn.

BRITAIN HIKES MILK PRICE

From London, November 24, the AP says that the Food Ministry announced Sunday that, beginning December 1, the price of milk would be increased a half penny a pint because of war-increased production costs. This raises the cost to just over 7 cents a pint.

Elliott Proposes
Food Broadcasts

From Washington, November 24, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that Miss Harriet Elliott, consumer protection head in the Defense Committee, Friday outlined a program for strengthening the nation's human defenses by making food market information available to household buyers through market news broadcasts in local communities. Miss Elliott has been assured the cooperation of the radio industry by Neville Miller, president of the National Association of Broadcasters.

Feed-Grain Lack
Seen Aiding Wheat

From Regina, Saskatchewan, November 24, the Canadian Press says that J. G. Taggart, Saskatchewan Minister of Agriculture, said Saturday that he saw definite indication of a feed-grain shortage in the West which might have a favorable effect on wheat-marketing problems. Mr. Taggart said the first general indication of the shortage could be found in the fact that oats prices had advanced roughly 25 percent in the last six weeks and that barley prices had increased also.

Government Takes
All Canada Wheat

From Ottawa, November 22, the Canadian Press says that the Government intends to take delivery of all the 1940 wheat crop during the present crop year, which ends July 31, 1941, according to an announcement in the House of Commons by Trade Minister Mackinnon.

British To Buy
Argentine Meat

From Buenos Aires, November 24, the UP says that Dr. Daniel Videla has announced that an agreement has been reached with Great Britain for the shipment to England in December of 30,000 tons of frozen and chilled meats in addition to 4,000 tons scheduled for shipment in October and November, for which ships were not available.

Canada Cuts Bacon
Price For England

From Montreal, November 24, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that the Canadian Bacon Board has announced that the price of grade A Wiltshire sides, under the new agreement with Britain, will be \$15.82 per 100 pounds, as compared with \$18.01 last year, or a drop of \$2.19.

China Has Larger
Cotton Crop

The 1940 cotton crop in China is now placed at 2,350,000 bales of 478 pounds compared with the unusually small 1939 crop of 1,900,000 bales, according to Foreign Crops and Markets. The current crop is considerably smaller than the crops produced prior to the Sino-Japanese conflict.

Food Stamp
Extensions

Secretary Wickard has recently extended the food stamp plan to include the city of Lynchburg, Virginia and Greenwood, Mississippi, and the rest of Leflore County.

Food Stamp Plan
Analysis Issued

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Surplus Marketing Administration Saturday jointly issued a report on the Food Stamp Plan. The report, which is based largely on the early months of the program, is an economic analysis of operations of the plan and a discussion of its objectives, principles and effects. Referring to National potentialities of the plan, the report says: "At present, nearly 20 million persons, including the families of W. P. A. workers, are receiving or are eligible to receive public assistance in some form. Assuming that 75 percent of these people would participate if given an opportunity, it would cost the Federal Treasury about 375 to 400 million dollars annually to operate the plan on a national basis for public-assistance cases..... A 400-million-dollar Food Stamp Plan would, by conservative estimate, increase farm incomes by 240 to 444 million dollars, depending on the elasticity of nonparticipants' demand for food. This represents a 4- to 7-percent increase in farm income from food crops."

J. G. Cross
Died Friday

James G. Cross, specialist in transportation with the Agricultural Marketing Service died late Friday following several weeks of illness. For the past 22 years he had been identified with the work of collecting transportation statistics for the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

BAE On Poultry
And Egg Situation

Supplies of turkey meat have been reduced as a result of the storm in the Midwestern States. Nevertheless, this year's production is indicated to be second only to the record large 1939 production. Wholesale prices in mid-November were about the same as a year earlier; farm prices are expected to continue to rise relative to those in corresponding months of 1939-40, largely because of the stronger consumer demand this year.

Receipts of poultry are now increasing seasonally. Poultry receipts at the principal markets for the 3 months ended November 1 were larger than a year earlier despite the substantially smaller hatch this year compared to 1939. The earlier than usual marketings of young stock and turkeys, the continued heavy farm marketings of fowl, and an intermarket movement of several classes of frozen poultry largely accounted for the larger receipts. The effects of this year's smaller hatch and the fewer fowl on farms probably will become noticeable in the near future. Consequently, farm marketings during the remainder of this year are expected to average smaller than they averaged in the corresponding period of 1939. (BAE.)

Yellow Traps Best
For Jap Beetle

National Seedsman, November, says that experiments have shown that Japanese beetle traps painted entirely primary yellow are more effective than those painted other colors.

Pan American
Nature Treaty

The recently announced International Nature Protection Treaty is the first of its kind on this continent, says Science for November 15. It is designed to meet the international wildlife problems of the 21 American Republics. This treaty marks the third step taken by the United States to further wildlife protection by international treaty. The first was the migratory bird treaty with Canada, the second a similar treaty with Mexico.

Pan American
Trade In
Cotton, Cacao

The Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, created to study export trade changes caused by the war, has appointed two sub-committees which will take up the problems of cotton and cacao and try to stabilize and regulate export trade in these commodities. (Business Week, November 16.)

Canadian Ram
Exchange Policy

The (Canadian) Farm and Ranch Review, November, says that, under a new policy announced by the Alberta Department of Agriculture, a farmer may obtain an approved type of pure-bred ram if he agrees to: (1) market an inferior ram, (2) market an undesirable breeding female, or (3) submit a witnessed statement that he has been obliged to use an inferior ram for breeding purposes. As a contribution to the policy, the Department agrees to deliver the pure-bred ram to the applicant's nearest shipping point, and to exercise every precaution in selecting and shipping pure-bred rams for distribution under the policy.

Controlled
Atmosphere
Storage

In American Fruit Grower, November, Richard T. Meister writes on "Controlled Atmosphere Storage." An editor's note says that gas storage was first named by the English workers, Kidd and West, who did not foresee the misunderstanding which would arise from the use of such a term because many people naturally associate gas with harmful effects. Because of this, and because oxygen, as well as carbon dioxide, is controlled in the American technique, it was considered advisable by research workers in the U. S. to change the name gas storage to controlled atmosphere storage.

On Breeding Out
Poultry Diseases

In Poultry Supply Dealer, November, J. Holmes Martin, of the Purdue University Poultry Department, writes on the diseases that plague the poultry industry. He says that many people say that breeding for resistance to disease, longevity and large family size presents a long-time, seemingly impractical program. However, he adds, where no other means for the control of a specific disease exists, genetic selection is advisable even though improvement of the stock comes slowly.

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Section 1

November 26, 1940.

PARTIAL RETURNS FROM TOBACCO VOTE

Growers of Burley, fire-cured and two dark air-cured types of tobacco, in three referendums Saturday, November 23, approved use of marketing quotas for the next three years, 1940-43, according to a preliminary tabulation of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration yesterday.

The official tabulation will not be completed for several days, but preliminary returns, which officials say are nearly complete, show that 3-year quotas were approved by 97,435 of 127,476 voting Burley growers, or 76.4 percent; 16,903 of 19,526 fire-cured tobacco growers, or 86.6 percent; and 8,645 of 10,087 dark air-cured (Green River and One-Sucker) growers, or 85.7 percent. Between 2 and 3 percent of the growers favored 1-year quotas.

MONOPOLY IN FOODS DENIED BY WILLIS

The New York Times, November 26, says that Paul S. Willis, president of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., told members of that body Monday that any form of monopoly in the food industry is virtually impossible because of the intensive competition which exists among the processors, wholesalers and retailers. Mr. Willis made no direct reference to the pending probe of the food industry by the Department of Justice, but this statement was accepted by members as being directed at the investigation. Meanwhile, an AP story from the convention says that spokesmen of the convention said: "the association welcomes this investigation and will constructively collaborate in it."

SAY NAZIS, BRITISH HAVE ENOUGH FOOD

The New York Herald Tribune, November 26, says that radio commentators from London and Basle reported Monday that there is no serious food shortage in either Germany or Italy. In a three way broadcast between those centers and the convention floor of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers in New York, Max Jordan reported from Basle that the food situation in Germany is not any worse than it was a year ago, though a meat shortage is expected in the spring.

Cotton Textile
Exports Up

The New York Journal of Commerce, November 26, says that exports of cotton goods in the first nine months of the current year were almost 20,000,000 yards ahead of the shipments for the corresponding period last year, but the gain was almost wholly due to the expansion in sales of tobacco cloths, according to a breakdown of export statistics recently completed by the Textile Export Association.

Says Food Shipments
Would Arm Nazis

The New York Herald Tribune, November 26, says that Herbert Agar, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, told members of the World Alliance for International Friendship Monday that whatever food the U. S. sends to Europe will be transformed into man-hours for killing her friends in England. "Today all forms of feed are, in fact, munitions of war in the direct and immediate sense," he said.

Butter Prices Set
New 3-Year Peak

From Chicago, November 25, the AP says that butter prices advanced into new high ground again Monday, futures on the mercantile exchange extending their recent prolonged advance by 2/10 to 4/10 of a cent to new three year peaks, and spots rising 1/4 cent to their best levels in three years or better.

BAE On Farm
Income Situation

Cash income from farm marketings and Government payments in October amounted to 1,125 million dollars compared with the revised estimate of 908 million dollars for September and 1,042 million dollars in October 1939. The increase in income from farm marketings from September to October this year was somewhat more than usual, as income from cotton, tobacco, and meat animals increased much more than seasonally from September to October. Government payments in October amounted to 76 million dollars compared with 54 million in September and 82 million in October last year. Cash income from farm marketings in October totaled 1,049 million dollars and was 9 percent more than the 960 million dollars received in October last year. The greatest increases in income compared with a year earlier were from cotton and cottonseed, and all groups of livestock and livestock products. (BAE)

"Jones Family
Of Nations"

"Most extensively wooed friends" of the U. S. State Department are the 20 Latin American republics, says an article, The Jones Family of Nations, in Time (Nov. 11). Behind this rich neighbor policy is Federal Loan Administrator Jesse Jones. His deputy lender is Will Clayton.

Experiments With
Avocado Oil

California Cultivator, November 16, says that American Vice-Consul Kathleen Molesworth at Guatemala reports that experiments in the manufacture of refined avocado oil are being made there, and it is expected that this oil may replace olive oil in that market. The refined oil is light in color and is said to be free from taste or odor and high in vitamin content.

New Turkey Paste
Now On Market

Butcher's Advocate, November 20, announces a new, farm-smoked and spiced turkey paste, an American substitute for the now extinct European imports. Made of ground white and dark meat with turkey broth added, the paste is pinkish brown, salty and has a smoky taste.

U. S. Credits to S. A.
Seen Helping G. B.

"U. S. credits to the Argentine, Brazil and other Latin American countries -- credits now in the negotiation stage -- may be of some indirect help to Britain. It is believed that these countries may be more willing to ship England needed war supplies in exchange for British-held Latin American securities if the U.S. furnishes needed dollar exchange." (Business Week, November 23.)

Investigate Weed
Control Machinery

In Agricultural Engineering, November, E. M. Dieffenbach writes on "Weed Control Machinery and Control Methods in Utah and Idaho." The author is associate agricultural engineer in the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The paper covers observations, made during the cooperative investigations of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering and the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station during the last three years, on machinery and methods used for weed control, principally in Utah and Idaho.

Making Business
On Farm and Ranch

In the Midwestern Banker, November, George M. Brennan, Intermediate Credit Commissioner, explains the functions of the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks in an article: "Making Business on the Farm and Ranch -- a Gilt-edged Investment."

Quality Control In
Quick Frozen Foods

The November issue of the Fruit Products Journal includes a discussion of the reason for quality control of quick frozen foods by Donald K. Treasler, of the New York State Experiment Station.

Pasteurization
Discussed

In Milk Plant Monthly, November, Robert D. MacCurdy and G. M. Trout, of Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, East Lansing, write on "The Effect of Holder and Flash Pasteurization on Some Flavors of Milk."

Thirty Years Of
Vertical Farming

In Soil Conservation, November, H. H. Bennett, Chief, Soil Conservation Service, writes on "Thirty Years of Vertical Farming." In closing, Mr. Bennett says: "All this is intended to show what can happen to land if those natural laws that men cannot repeal or amend are overlooked too long; and how man can advantageously adjust his ways of using the land to the ways of nature -- adjusting land use to the ways of flowing, biting water that bites harder and deeper into the living flesh of productive fields when man fails to cooperate and get along with nature. Also, a lot can happen to land within a generation."

Defense Food
Fortifications

In The Locker Patron, November, Roger Sprague writes on "National Defense Food Fortifications." The article includes a table showing Frozen Food Locker distribution by states in the U. S., with a map showing their placements.

Heat Production
In Farm Livestock

Agricultural Engineering, November, includes an article by M. A. R. Kelley, of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, on "Heat Production in Farm Livestock." The article was especially prepared for agricultural engineers for the purpose of furnishing them with valuable basic data not readily available for reference. Included are three graphs and two tables.

U. S. - Mexico
Air Services

Mexico is awaiting action by the U. S. Civil Aeronautics Board on an application for a new air-line service which is expected to aid the hemisphere defense program and speed up business between this country and the United States. Up to now, Pan American Airways has held a practical monopoly on connecting routes between Mexico and the United States. (Business Week, November 16.)

Writes On Big
Creek Watershed

In Better Crops with Plant Food, November, Kenneth S. Davis, of Soil Conservation Service, Milwaukee, writes on "Taking the Road Back to Soil Fertility." This is the story of the Big Creek watershed -- 155,000 acres of land in northern Missouri and southern Iowa, typical of some 11,000,000 acres that make up one of the Midwest's major "erosion problem areas."

SCS Scientist
Writes On Grass

To National Seedsman, November, C. R. Enlow, Chief of the Agronomy Division, Soil Conservation Service, contributes an article entitled: "Adjusting Farms to a Grassland Agriculture." Mr. Enlow shows how grassland agriculture can be practically applied to farms, and how it forebodes a future for field seed sales.

DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

November 27, 1940.

WALLACE FETED IN MEXICO

From Menterrey, Mexico, November 26, the AP says that Henry Wallace, Vice-President-elect, motored across northern Mexico Tuesday through roads and villages dotted with natives waving greetings. At the frontier, Mr. Wallace's party was met by Mexican Ambassador Castillo Najera.

SEES SLIM CHANCES FOR PROCESSING TAX

The New York Journal of Commerce, November 27, says that Secretary Wickard is not very optimistic over possibility that Congress will agree to imposition of a processing tax, or the "certificate plan" version of it, as a means of raising revenue for payments to cotton farmers. The virtually solid opposition of cotton processors makes slim chances of such legislation being given favorable consideration in the next session.

NO COTTON PICKER YET, SAYS McCORMICK

The New York Times, November 27, says that misgivings lest Southern economy be upset by a "revolution" arising from the displacement of hand labor in cotton harvesting by a mechanical picker need trouble nobody, in the judgment of Fowler McCormick, a vice-president of the International Harvester Company, according to the Columbia (S.C.) State. His company, says Mr. McCormick, has been doing experimental work on mechanical pickers for thirty odd years, "but is not yet really satisfied with the results and has never offered such a machine for sale."

SAYS U.S. SHOULD EAT MORE

The New York Herald Tribune, November 27, says that Dr. Mary DeGarmo Bryan, of Columbia University, Tuesday advocated an increasing consumption of food by the American public in the present national emergency, rather than trying to conserve it, as was done in 1917. Speaking before the Associated Grocery Manufacturers convention, Doctor Bryan said that the need of increased food consumption has been evidenced by examination of men applying for the Army. About one-third of the applicants are being rejected, many for conditions having a nutritive basis.

Food Stamps Lag
In Baltimore

The Baltimore Sun, November 27, says that Irvin Quinn, director of Baltimore's food stamp plan, has announced that only forty percent of that city's eligibles are benefitting from the plan. Mr. Quinn said that he knew of "no bona fide" reason for such a lack of response, but that the most common reason advanced by eligible persons for not participating is that Baltimore rents are so high that they do not have enough money left over to purchase the orange stamps.

Stamp Plan
Extensions

Secretary Wickard Tuesday announced the extension of the Cotton Stamp Plan to the City of Brockton, Massachusetts, and the extension of the Food Stamp Plan to include the following New Mexico counties: Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Guadalupe, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, Quay and Roosevelt.

Dec. Stamp Plan
Foods Named

The Department of Agriculture today announced that the same nationally designated surplus foods which have been available to families taking part in the Food Stamp Plan during November also will be available during December. In addition to the blue stamp foods nationally available in Stamp Plan areas for December, fresh spinach may be obtained in exchange for blue food stamps in the Stamp Plan areas of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts. Spinach also was listed for these States in November.

BAE Reviews The
Fruit Situation

The November 1 estimates of apple, pear, and citrus production did not differ materially from the estimates made as of October 1. The seasonal decline in western apple prices at New York and Chicago during the last 3 weeks of October was relatively greater this year than last largely because of the heavier domestic shipments of western apples, and the larger cold-storage holdings of western apples on November 1. Up to November 6 a total of 2,248,000 bushels of 1940 crop apples had been purchased for relief distribution. Imports of Canadian apples reached a peak in the week ended October 26 and then dropped off sharply in the following week. This decline is expected to continue. Over 75 percent of the Canadian shipments to the United States have consisted of Jonathans. It appears likely that the total amount of pears available for fresh consumption between November 1, 1940 and June 1, 1941 will be less than that available during the same period a year earlier. (BAE)

Weather
Bulletin

According to the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin a noteworthy feature of the week's weather was the severe snow and sleet storm that occurred in the southern Rocky Mountain districts and southwestern Great Plains, with unusually heavy and damaging glaze over considerable areas, especially the northern half of the Texas Panhandle. There was much damage to overhead wires, some harm to winter crops, and considerable loss of livestock in localities. In addition, where the precipitation was in the form of excessive rains, outstanding crops suffered.

In general, however, the increased moisture will be of benefit throughout much of the interior of the country, and especially the Southwest. There was a good snow deposit in many of the higher western mountains. Seasonal farm work was largely at a standstill over large areas. In the eastern half of the country the weather was generally favorable, especially in the Southern States where the abnormally high temperatures and moderate precipitation favored the revival of those winter crops that were set back, but not killed, by the freeze of last week.

Hemisphere
Policy

Business Week for November 23 discusses the question, "Have We a Hemisphere Policy?" "There have been so many instances of this country's importing from other supply sources than Latin America that we are beginning to wonder," says the periodical.

Hemisphere
Defense

In the view of the Roosevelt Administration, hemisphere defense is a long-range, threefold job: (1) to break down mutual suspicions among the American republics by friendly cultural exchanges; (2) to improve and integrate inter-American trade by a system of loans and agreements; and (3) to make the entire hemisphere so strong militarily that no dictator from abroad will undertake to set foot in it. (Newsweek, November 25.)

USDA Men Write
On Top Rot

The Journal of Forestry, November, includes an article on "External Features Correlated with Top Rot in Appalachian Oaks" by George H. Hepting, of the Division of Forest Pathology, Kenneth H. Garren, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, and Paul W. Warlick, of the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station.

Sauce From Pacific
Northwest Apples

In the Fruit Products Journal, November, A. M. Neubert, of Washington Agricultural Experiment Station and H. H. Mottern, of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, Pullman, Washington, write on "Sauce Preparation From Pacific Northwest Apples."

New Chemical
Discovered

The Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, November, says that a new drug of the sulfamide group, named sulfanilguanidine, is announced as a treatment for bacillary dysentery. Its microbicide action against the intestinal flora is said to be due to slow absorption. Among the prospective uses for the new chemical is typhoid fever. Credit for the discovery is given to workers in the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Rural Credit Dept.
Formed In Bolivia

The November Bulletin of the Pan American Union says that the Government of Bolivia, recognizing that agriculture on its present scale in Bolivia has not been meeting national requirements and that there has been a lack of technical development and promotion, has authorized the Central Bank of Bolivia to establish a new Department of Rural Credit for the purpose of stimulating and developing agriculture and animal husbandry throughout the country.

Feeding Poultry
In Pennsylvania

In American Miller, November, Professor H. C. Knandel, of the Poultry Husbandry Department, Pennsylvania State College, writes on "Feeding Pennsylvania Poultry."

On Entomology
And Beekeeping

"It would seem that the interests of bee culture would be better served at no greater cost if recognized as an independent field, as is poultry culture, forestry and every other agricultural subject, instead of an unwanted foster child of the entomologist. Many of the entomologists would prefer to have it kept separate, since the problems are so far removed from their field as to cause them unending annoyance." (Editorial in American Bee Journal, November.)

Argentine
Hide Imports

Hide imports from the Argentine for the first nine months of 1940 were higher than during any similar period for many years, in spite of a 10 percent duty, says Business Week for November 16. Yet there has been no huge dumping of South American hides on this market such as was feared after Argentina lost its largest prewar customer, Germany.

Suggests Electing
Agriculture Board

In an editorial, "Politics and the Texas Department of Agriculture," Progressive Farmer (Texas, Oklahoma edition) for December says, in part: "Progressive Farmer suggests that the State Department of Agriculture be organized and operated as are most business concerns. This would involve the election, by the voters, of an agricultural board which would be the policy forming body. The board would appoint as an executive to carry out its policies an agricultural commissioner especially trained for the job. The executive or manager should be a man with adequate training and experience. He should be appointed. Men of this type are not likely to run for office."
